

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

FEB 2 1988

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Hancock Village Historic District

and/or common Hancock Village Historic District

2. Location

street & number Main Street, Bennington Road, Norway Hill Road,
Sand Hill Road, Hosley Road, Stoddard Road n/a not for publication

city, town Hancock n/a vicinity of

state New Hampshire code 33 county Hillsborough code 011

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: cemetery

4. Owner of Property

name (see continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hillsborough County Registry of Deeds
Hillsborough County Courthouse

street & number 19 Temple Street

city, town Nashua state New Hampshire 03060

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title none has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date n/a federal state county local

depository for survey records n/a

city, town n/a state n/a

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved

date (see entries #17, #18, #19B, #20,
#23, #28A, #35, #43)

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Hancock Village Historic District encompasses the historic core of the village of Hancock, New Hampshire. At the west end of the village is found the large Common, an attractive open space, which also serves as the site of the Town's major 19th century public buildings, the meetinghouse (#23), the school (#20) and the grange hall (#22), as well as the Town's first cemetery (#21) at the west end of the District. (The Common will be described in more detail as a separate site, #19.) The village's major street is Main Street, an east-west street running from its beginning on the northerly portion of the Common, easterly to the foot of Norway Hill at the east end of the village. Main Street's west end is marked by its intersection with two roads, Stoddard Road, which continues the basically westerly run of Main Street and then bears to the northwest as it leaves the District and heads towards Stoddard, and Old Dublin Road, which heads south from the intersection, then rounds the southeast corner of the cemetery to head west and then southwest towards Harrisville and Dublin. On the north side of the Common, two short dead end streets head north from Main Street. Norway Pond Lane heads northwest as it descends to the shore of Norway Pond. The Cemetery Road heads north to the Norway Plain Cemetery (located outside the District). On the east edge of the Common, Main Street intersects with Sand Hill Road, which heads southwest and then south towards Peterboro. Sand Hill Road is also connected to Main Street by an unnamed road across the Common, which intersects Main Street west of the Sand Hill intersection. (Off Sand Hill Road is Hosley Road, a short dead end street to the southeast.) Towards the east end of the village, two roads head north from Main Street, School Street, a residential side street which heads due north, and Bennington Road, which heads north and northeast as it leaves the village and heads toward Bennington. At the east end of Main Street is another three road intersection. Norway Hill Road continues the easterly run of Main Street, but then bends southeast as it climbs Norway Hill and leaves the District, as it heads towards Greenfield. Forest Road curves to the south from this intersection, as it heads towards Peterboro. (Two state highways run through the village. Bennington Road, Main Street, and Sand Hill Road are parts of Route 137. Forest Road, Main Street, and Stoddard Road are parts of Route 123.)

All the roads are paved with the exception of the northerly portion of the Cemetery Road. The usual telephone poles and street signs are found along the highways (with the exception of the Cemetery Road and Norway Pond Lane). Shade trees grow along Main Street, Stoddard Road, Old Dublin Road, School Street, and Bennington Road. Main Street has a wider right of way than the other streets, and is generally bordered by wide grass strips on each side. These grass strips are distinguished by the village's only sidewalks, which run from Bennington Road to Norway Pond Lane on the north side of the street, and from in front of property #2 to the east edge of the Common on the south side. The sidewalks are unpaved, save in front of the Grange Hall (#22) and the meetinghouse (#23) on the Common and the village store (#11) on the south side of the street. Near the center of Main Street, the grassed strips are narrowed

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1785–1937 **Builder/Architect** (see individual entries)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Hancock Village Historic District is significant under Criterion C in the areas of community planning and architecture. In the area of community planning, the District is a good example of a late 18th century village plan based on a Common, which was modified in the 19th and 20th centuries to become a public park as well as the site of public buildings. In the area of architecture, the District is significant for its fine buildings, ranging in date from the late 18th century to the early 20th century. The district's period of significance begins in 1785 when the town center was established on Norway Plain and the town Common formally accepted. From this beginning, the nominated district grew up as the town's village center. The period of significance terminates in 1937 consistent with the fifty year cut-off and encompassing Colonial Revival design from the early 20th century.

Community Planning The typical New Hampshire town was granted as a township to a group of proprietors, who, in turn, subdivided the land, often setting aside lands for community needs. In a portion of the Contoocook valley, then known as the Society Land, now the towns of Hancock, Antrim, Bennington, and Deering and parts of the towns of Francestown and Greenfield, this common practice was abandoned by the Masonian Proprietors (who had purchased the Mason family claim to the colony of New Hampshire). Here the fifteen Masonian Proprietors granted themselves fifteen "great lots" and fifteen large "intervale lots" along the river, and also granted "a mile square" to their agent. Each individual Masonian Proprietor then subdivided his "great lot" and "intervale lot" as he pleased. The southwest portion of the Society Land, which would become the town of Hancock, was first settled in 1764. By 1767, there were only two families in the future town, and by 1778, there are said to have been only eight families. If so, the area grew rapidly in the next two years, as, by 1779, there were thirty or forty families located there, a population large enough to require a town government. In June of 1779, the residents of this southwest area, west of the Contoocook River, petitioned for incorporation as a town, a petition granted by the legislature in November of the same year. The new town, named for Gov. John Hancock of Massachusetts, one of the largest landowners in the township, therefore came into existence without any land reserved for public use, no place to site a meetinghouse or even a graveyard.

The new town quickly faced the question of establishing a Common for the meetinghouse and graveyard. A town meeting in April of 1780 decided to located the meetinghouse and the graveyard on Norway Plain, a level plateau south of Norway Pond and near the center of the township. However, in October, the Town voted to reconsider the April vote, and a long debate over the proper location of the town center began. A surveyor was hired to find the exact geographic center of the township, but even his report did not settle the question. Norway Plain remained a popular

9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 36.3 acres

Quadrangle name Peterborough, NH

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UTM References

A

1	9
---	---

2	5	7	1	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	6	2	0	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 Zone Easting Northing

B

1	9
---	---

2	5	7	0	2	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	6	1	7	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 Zone Easting Northing

C

1	9
---	---

2	5	6	5	2	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	6	1	6	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D

1	9
---	---

2	5	6	2	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	6	1	9	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

E

1	9
---	---

2	5	7	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	6	2	1	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

F

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification Boundaries of the nominated district are highlighted in yellow on the attached sketch map. The boundary of the Hancock Village Historic District is described as follows. Beginning on the west side of Forest Road at the southeast corner of the property of Ray and Helen Pierce (#1), the District (continued)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Ruell and the Hancock Historical Society

organization _____ date October 15, 1987

street & number 16 Hill Street telephone 968-7716

city or town Ashland state New Hampshire 03217

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *R. Stuart Wallace*

title New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Officer date January 28, 1988

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

J. Nelson Ryan date 3-8-88
 Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 4 Page 1 Hancock Village Historic District

- #1 Ray E. and Helen M. Pierce P.O. Box 9, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #2 Ray E. and Helen M. Pierce P.O. Box 9, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #3 Marie M. Ceres Main Street, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #4 Paul H. and Mary E. Hughes P.O. Box 116, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #5 Kenneth H. Cragin, Jr. and Betty Cragin Sweeney P.O.Box 173
Greenfield, N.H. 03047
- #6 Agnes M. Lawrence and Eileen Flynn P.O. Box 315, Hancock, N.H.
03449
- #7 Kenneth E. and Anne M. Kepner P.O. Box 111, Hancock, N.H.
03449
- #8 Walter H. and Dorothy G. Grim P.O. Box 304, Hancock, N.H.
03449
- #9 William E. Hanson 1219 Mango Street, Lantana, Florida 33462
- #10 Russell A. and G. Shirley Johnson 44 Beech Ridge Road, East
Lebanon, Maine 04027
- #11 Micheal E. and Lesley E. Cass RFD #1, Box 582, Hancock, N.H.
03449
- #12 Thomas B. Manning, Sr. P.O. Box 133, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #13 Ernest A. and Nancy P. Adams RFD #1, Box 745A, Hancock, N.H.
03449
- #14 William M. and Susan R. Nance P.O. Box 359, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #15 Janice C. Davies P.O. Box 29, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #16 Katherine W. Pollack c/o Fiduciary Trust Co., 175 Federal Street
Boston, Mass. 02110
- #17 Elva A. Hughes P.O.Box 11, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #18 John B. and Lillian K. Wilbur P.O.Box 14, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #19 Town of Hancock Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #20 Town of Hancock Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #21 Town of Hancock Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #22 Town of Hancock Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #23 Town of Hancock Hancock, N.H. 03449 and First Congregational
Church of Hancock, Hancock, N.H. 03449

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 4 Page 2 Hancock Village Historic District

-
- #24 First Congregational Church of Hancock Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #25 George E. and Patricia K. Herman 3115 O Street NW,
Washington, D.C. 20007
- #26 Lisa M. Abbassi and Robert W. Mesrobian P.O. Box 36, Hancock,
N.H. 03449
- #27 Lisa M. Abbassi and Robert W. Mesrobian P.O. Box 36, Hancock,
N.H. 03449
- #28 Glynn and Patricia Wells John Hancock Inn, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #29 Robert L. Fish and Edna L. Fisher Tombstone Territory, Hancock,
N.H. 03449
- #30 The Mollers, Inc. P.O. Box 154, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #31 Town of Hancock Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #32 Thomas T. and Cynthia D. Pond P.O. Box 61, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #33 Harold C., Jr. and Irene P. Moore Main Street, Hancock, N.H.
03449
- #34 Robert C. and Martha G. Mason P.O. Box 68, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #35 Frederic W. and Virginia W. Gleason, P.O. Box 1, Hancock, N.H.
03449
- #36 Hancock Historical Society c/o Edward H. Burtt, President
RFD #1, Box 601 Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #37 Fred Witte and Dorothy Geiser 127 Mona Terrace, Fairfield,
Conn. 06430
- #38 Harry W. Codman P.O. Box 128, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #39 Carl V. Blicher P.O. Box 406, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #40 Aubrey V. and Marjorie W. Gould, Jr. RFD #1, Box 674, Hancock,
N.H. 03449
- #41 Thomas C., William J., and Evelyn R. Murphy P.O. Box 157,
Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #42 Robert W. and Evelyn R. McKinley P.O. Box 335, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #43 Richard J. and Janet M. Quinn P.O. Box 386, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #44 Richard J. and Janet M. Quinn P.O. Box 386, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #45 Richard J. and Janet M. Quinn P.O. Box 386, Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #46 Town of Hancock Hancock, N.H. 03449
- #47 George A. and Ruth J. Byam P.O. Box 375, Hancock, N.H. 03449

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 Hancock Village Historic District

by paved and unpaved parking spaces, in front of the hotel (#28), an office building (#30) and the library (#31) on the north side, and the village store (#11), two neighboring houses (#12 and #10), and the former post office (#9) on the south side. Just west of the former post office stands a wooden community bulletin board, in a case with double glass doors, set on two posts, and decorated by a simple moulding and the town name in raised letters. Grassed triangles mark the intersections of Main Street with Old Dublin Road, the cross-Common road, and Bennington Road. (The first two triangles will be described as parts of the Common, the last as site #46.)

The village is relatively level, as it sits on Norway Plain, a flat plateau bounded on the north by the forty nine and a half acre Norway Pond and on the east by Norway Hill. Steep slopes are found on the north and south sides of the plateau. But the District only includes portions of these slopes. On the north side, the District includes that part of the Common that slopes down to the shore of Norway Pond, and, on properties #41 and #44, parts of a shallow valley to the north of Norway Hill Road and the east of Bennington Road. The plateau's south slope comes close to Main Street, so the southern portion of the Common and of some Main Street properties include parts of the slope, notably a deep ravine to the south of properties #5, #6, #7, and #8. Both Sand Hill Road and Old Dublin Road descend steeply as they leave the District. Forest Road descends slightly to the south. Norway Hill Road and parts of properties #44 and #47 climb the west slope of Norway Hill. Aside from some small intermittent streams in the ravines cutting the plateau's slopes, the only waterbody touching the District is Norway Pond, part of its south shore being included in the Common.

The District's forty-seven numbered properties includes four sites (the Common, #19; the cemetery, #21; a right of way, #29; and the Bennington Road-Main Street triangle, #46), forty-three major buildings, thirteen outbuildings (for a total of fifty-six buildings) and three objects. The District includes three contributing sites, one non-contributing site (the right of way), forty-seven contributing buildings, nine non-contributing buildings, and three contributing objects. Most of the buildings face Main Street, the Common, and Bennington Road. (Hosley Road and Norway Hill Road can each claim only one building apiece.) Generally, the buildings are placed to face the street. But the four houses (#37, #38, #39 and #40) on the west side of Bennington Road are set east to west (corresponding to the orientation of their lots), with their main facades facing south or east, rather than directly towards the road. This gives the west side of Bennington Road a staggered appearance. But, otherwise, the buildings, which are set behind fairly shallow

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Hancock Village Historic District

front lawns, create fairly consistent facade lines. With a few exceptions, the buildings are set on suitable lots with comfortable side yards. But, towards the center of Main Street, some buildings are set closer together, with only narrow spaces between them, the pair of #30 and #31 on the north side of the street, the pair of #10 and #11 and the group of #6, #7, #7A, and #8 on the south side. Save for this slightly denser area near the center of the village and the wider spaced public buildings on the Common, the density of buildings is rather consistent throughout the District.

The dates of some of the older buildings are obscure. But, it is clear that only a handful of the District's buildings date from the late 18th century, and that the majority were built in the early to mid 19th century. Only nine of the forty-three major buildings were built after the Civil War. Only three are productions of the 20th century. Some of the pre-Civil War buildings have been remodeled to include later architectural features. But, most of the buildings are in the vernacular tradition of the 18th and 19th centuries or show, to varying degrees, the influence of the Federal and Greek Revival styles. A few major buildings can be described as Victorian in character. But, the other major late 19th century buildings are simpler vernacular buildings. The 20th century has seen some remodelings and additions. But, the Colonial Revival style has been the dominant influence in this century. And the village has retained its "early American" character.

In form, material, and color, the village shows the same consistency. The buildings are short, half (including most of the outbuildings) being one or one and a half stories high, with the other half being two or two and a half stories high. The only true three story building is the Baptist Seminary House (#15), although the towers of the meetinghouse (#23) and its vestry (#24) and the mansard roof of the hotel (#28) do rise above the other buildings of the village. Virtually all of the buildings have gable roofs, although the District does have three hip roofed buildings (#31, #32 and #36) and one example each of a shed roof (#26C), a pyramidal roof (#26A), an octagonal roof (#19A), a gambrel roof (#45), and a mansard roof (#28). More variety is seen in the form of the buildings, particularly in the commercial and public buildings. But, most of the houses, seven of the one and one and a half story houses, and fifteen of the two and two and a half story houses, use the standard cape or house form, being gable roofed buildings with the entry in the lateral side (usually in the center of that facade). A half dozen houses, mostly Greek Revival in character, use the gable end as the main facade, with a central entry. Four houses, all of late 19th or early 20th century design, are gable end, sidehall plan houses. The commercial and public

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3 Hancock Village Historic District

buildings usually use the gable end as the main facade (embellished on the meetinghouse, #23, and the vestry, #24, by a tower, as well as an entry pavilion on the meetinghouse, and on one former hotel (#13) by a temple style portico). But, we also find other forms, the mansard roofed hotel (#28) with its monumental portico, the gable roofed school with its gable roofed entry pavilion and its central belfry (#20), the hip roofed library (#31) with its shallow gable roofed entry pavilion, the gambrel roofed ice cream stand (#45) with its T-shaped plan. Wood is the dominant material among the District buildings, the only exceptions being five brick buildings (#9, #24, #27, #31, and #36) and one wooden house with brick ends (#32). Clapboards are the most popular sheathing, used as the primary sheathing on all but one of the major wooden buildings and on most of the outbuildings. The exception among the major buildings is the school (#20), now covered by vinyl "clapboarding". Other materials used on some seven outbuildings and on portions of the other buildings include flush and vertical boarding, wooden, asphalt and metal shingles, novelty siding, latticework, plywood, and board and batten. White is the village's dominant color, appearing as the primary color on thirty-three buildings, nearly three-fifths of all buildings in the District. Red is the next most popular color, appearing as the natural color of the five brick buildings and as paint on another five buildings. One outbuilding (#27A) is unpainted, and the other buildings are painted a variety of colors, yellow, green, brown, gray, and beige. Despite the variety seen in each attribute, the District is unified by the consistency of style, and the dominance of particular building forms, the gable roof, clapboarding, and white paint.

Of the major buildings, twenty-six began their careers as residences (including one, #15, that served as a school dormitory). Nine buildings apparently started as stores or shops, and one as a tavern. One major building (#43) was originally a barn. Public buildings included an academy (#20), the town library (#31), the meetinghouse (#23), its vestry (#24), and an armory (#22). (The four sites included a road intersection (#46), a private way (#29), the town common (#19), and the town cemetery (#21).) Presently, the primary use in the District is overwhelmingly residential, with thirty-five of the forty-three major buildings functioning as residences. (One residence also serves as the local historical museum.) Public buildings include the post office (#22), an elementary school (#20), the town library (#31), the village church (#23), and its vestry (#24). (The four sites continue in their past functions, save that the road intersection now also serves as a small park.)

The descriptions of the individual properties will begin at the east end of the village and proceed along the south side of Main Street from east to west, then along the southeast side of Sand Hill Road (with a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5

Hancock Village Historic District

The ell is clapboarded with cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns, similar to the main block cornice, but lacking brackets. Above the first story on the west facade can still be seen a "cornice", actually close eaves with a frieze, that is apparently a remnant of the original building. The ell's plain framed windows usually have two over two sash and louvred shutters. The one entry is a plain framed paneled door with builtin window in the east facade, which opens onto the side porch. The three bay wide porch covering the entire east facade has granite steps, a board floor, two chamfered square posts set on pedestals and topped by moulded capitals, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, a beaded board ceiling, and an asphalt shingled shed roof. The small, one bay wide, one bay deep, one story addition on the west side of the ell is set on a brick foundation, clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges with friezes, and covered by an asphalt shingled shed roof. Its two two over two sash windows have plain frames.

The attached barn is clapboarded with cornerboards and a wide cornice with mouldings, sloping soffits, and friezes. Plain frames surround its windows, most of which have six over six sash (although six and twelve pane windows are also found). Plain frames also surround the doors, a northern paneled door with builtin window which opens onto the ell's side porch, and an large eastern sliding board door. The barn is set on a stone foundation, save on the south gable end, where the exposed basement level has been recently rebuilt with concrete block and vertical boarding, and equipped with double board doors and two twelve pane windows.

The lot is grassed with trees and shrubs. Towards the south, the lot is somewhat lower, necessitating a stone retaining wall to the east of the barn's south wall. (The southeast corner of the lot is, in fact, crossed by a deep gully.) A concrete walk serves the main entry. And an unpaved drive, with a spur to the main barn door, leads from Main Street to Forest Road.

#2 ALCOCK HOUSE MAIN STREET c.1840 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

This attractive early Greek Revival house was built for Charles B. Alcock, who owned the property from 1839 to 1842. The current owner believes that the present main entry was added later in the mid 19th century. Interior clapboarding on the rear wall of the main block suggests that the present ell was a later addition. Indeed, evidence of a fire and remodeling suggests that the ell was, at least partially, rebuilt after a fire. More recent changes have been limited to the rear portions of the building. The shed on the south side of the barn does

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6 Hancock Village Historic District

not appear on the 1907 village map, so it was probably added in the early or mid 20th century. In the 1940's, the conversion of the upper level of the barn to an apartment included the raising of the barn wing roof, the addition of new windows and a southern porch on the barn wing. In the mid 1980's, the present owners restored the barn doors and the front yard fence, and added a second story addition and double doors on the ell.

The one and a half story, gable roofed main block of this wooden house is set with its north gable end facing the street. Attached to the western third of the main block's rear (south) facade is a one story, gable roofed ell, with a shed roofed porch covering its east facade and a small second story addition on the south end of its roof, where the ell abuts the attached barn. The two story, gable roofed barn is L-shaped in plan, with the main section attached to the south end of the ell, and a wing on the east side of the main section. A one story, shed roofed shed is found on the south (rear) gable end of the main section, while a one story, hip roofed porch appears on the south facade of the wing.

Set on a cut granite block foundation, the main block is clapboarded with sillboards, cornerboards, and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze that is pedimented on the main (north) gable. (The south gable has close verges with returns of the lateral cornices.) The asphalt shingled gable roof is broken by a small brick chimney on the ridge and by a taller brick chimney with arched brick cap on both the east and west slopes. In the center of the five bay street gable end is the main entry, an eight panel door, served by a granite step and flanked by four pane two-thirds sidelights above panels. The door and sidelights all have fluted trim. Carved oval patera appear at the tops of the door's side trim. The entry's outer frame has paneled upper cornerblocks decorated with simple carvings. Moulded frames surround the six over six sash windows of the main facade, the four windows in the first story and the two windows in the pedimented gable. The six over six sash windows of the two bay east and west facades and of the more irregular south facade only have lintels with drip mouldings.

The ell, set on a stone foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards and close eaves beneath an asphalt shingled roof. The six over six sash windows have lintels with drip mouldings on the west and plain frames on the east. Plain frames also surround the four panel door and the double multipane glass doors that open onto the eastern side porch. The three bay wide porch has a board floor, simple square posts with simple curved brackets, a board ceiling, close eaves with frieze, and an asphalt shingled shed roof. The gable roofed second story addition on the south end of the ell's roof is clapboarded with cornerboards, lateral box

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7 Hancock Village Historic District

cornices with mouldings, and close verges with returns of the lateral cornices. The double six over six sash window of its east facade and the short sliding, double, three pane window in its west facade both have plain frames.

The barn is, as noted, L-shaped in plan, with the smaller wing covering two-thirds of the main section's east facade. Both sections are clapboarded with cornerboards, although the upper story of the wing's north facade is sheathed with flush boarding. Close verges and simple lateral box cornices trim the two asphalt shingled gable roofs (the symmetrical main section roof and the asymmetrical wing roof). Plain frames surround the barn's entries, a beaded board door with builtin window opening onto the ell porch, double board doors in both the main section's west facade and the wing's north facade, the paneled door with builtin window in the wing's north facade, and a board door that opens onto the wing's south porch. Plain frames also surround most of the barn's varied windows, including the new apartment windows in the second story. The notable exception is a large triple window (a central twenty-four pane window flanked by eight pane casement windows) set in a deep projecting frame in the second story of the wing's south facade. The one story attached shed on the south gable end of the main barn is clapboarded with cornerboards on the west, but sheathed with latticework on the south facade and all but a narrow boarded strip of the east facade, which also boasts a latticework door. The shed roof has open eaves with exposed rafters and fascia boards. The two bay deep, three bay wide porch on the wing's south facade has a latticework base, board floor, square posts, a composition board ceiling, a box cornice with mouldings, and an asphalt shingled hip roof. Shaped valanceboards give the porch openings semielliptical arched tops. Wooden steps with simple railings serve the west bay on the porch's south side.

#2A CHICKENCOOP MAIN STREET EARLY 20TH CENTURY BUILDING
 CONTRIBUTING

Located just a yard south of the attached shed on the barn is a small, one story chicken coop, presently used for storage. The history of this vernacular wooden building is obscure. It does not appear in a 1890 photograph of the village or on the 1907 village map. But, it is known to have been standing by the 1920's. The chicken coop's clapboarded walls are trimmed with cornerboards and interrupted by two plain framed openings, a board door in the east gable end and a boarded up window in the south facade. The asymmetrical gable roof is sheathed with asphalt roll paper and trimmed by open eaves with exposed rafters (and fascia boards on the gables).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8 Hancock Village Historic District

The grounds of the Alcock House are grassed with trees and shrubs, as well as flowerbeds around the buildings and the backyard. The front lawn is enclosed by a wooden fence with simply moulded rails and large square posts with simply moulded caps. (A similar fence marks a short portion of the east boundary.) The front lawn fence is interrupted by the central gateway for a stone walk to the main entry. A paved drive to the east of the house leads to the barn doors. Another stone walk connects the drive and the ell porch. A wire fence with granite posts marks the west boundary south of the barn.

#3 WHEELER HOUSE MAIN STREET c.1836-38 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

The present owners believe that the ell incorporates an older building, perhaps built as early as 1790. The present late Federal style main block was apparently built sometime between 1836 and 1838 for Nathan Wheeler by Deacon Knight, assisted by John Ramsey. The small addition on the west side of the ell is said to have been added as a doctor's office. (It was erected by 1907 when it appears on the village map.) The Victorian balcony and oriel window both appear in a photograph dated 1890, which also shows that the barn was formerly boarded, not clapboarded. The Colonial Revival front porch does not appear on the 1907 map, but was added before 1945, if not sooner. The exterior chimney was added sometime between the 1890 photograph and 1945. The only recent change is a hood over the ell's side entry, installed in the 1970's.

The two and a half story, gable roofed main block is set parallel to Main Street, with a one story, hip roofed veranda in the center of the street facade. Attached to the east half of the main block's rear (south) facade is the two story, gable roofed ell, which has a small, one story, gable roofed office addition on its west facade. Attached to the west half of the ell's south gable end is the long, one and a half story, gable roofed barn.

The main block and the ell are both set on cut granite block foundations and clapboarded with sillboards, cornerboards, and similar lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes. But, while the main block gables are graced by shallow cornices with returns of the lateral cornices, the rear (south) gable of the ell has only close verges. A painted brick chimney with corbeled cap is found at each end of the ridge of the main block's asphalt shingled roof. The main block's windows all have six over six sash and louvred shutters. The single rear (southern) window has a plain frame, but the more public windows of the five bay street facade and the two bay gable ends have moulded frames. In the center of the street facade is the main entry, a six panel door flanked by three pane half sidelights above panels. The door

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 9 Hancock Village Historic District

and sidelights share the same moulded trim with cornerblocks, the upper cornerblocks being decorated with patera. The entire entry is crowned by a semielliptical louvred fan. (The entry and the two flanking first windows are sheltered by the three bay wide and one bay deep veranda. The veranda has a latticework base, board floor, six wooden columns with bases and capitals, balustrades with moulded rails and turned balusters, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a low pitched hip roof. Granite steps serve the open central entry bay.) The east gable end of the main block has a plain, square, painted brick exterior chimney and an unusual second story balcony, supported by two large, elaborate Victorian brackets, which are ornamented by sawn and applied ornament, including floral and geometric designs, pendants, and stars in large circular cutouts. The balcony has a board base and a railing with turned balusters and chamfered corner posts with turned knobs. A plain framed, paneled door with two builtin windows opens onto the balcony.

The ell has more irregular and varied fenestration, the plain framed windows having six over six sash, nine over six sash, and, in one case, twelve over eight sash (and, in the second story, louvred shutters). The long east side features a side entry and a second story oriel window. The entry, a four panel door, which is flanked by four pane half sidelights above panels, has granite steps, a plain frame, and a modern gabled hood with simple wooden braces, simple lateral box cornice, clapboarded gables with close verges, and an asphalt shingled roof. The three sided oriel window is supported by two ornate Victorian brackets, similar in design to but smaller than the brackets which support the neighboring balcony on the main block. The two over two sash window on the wide front and the one over one sash windows on the angled sides all have louvred shutters and plain frames, and share a continuous sill above the paneled base. Small panels are also found between the windows and the cornice, a continuation of the ell's lateral box cornice. The small office attached to the west side of the ell is clapboarded with sillboards and cornerboards. Plain frames surround the beaded board door and the three windows, with louvred shutters, six over six sash or eight over eight sash. Close verges and eaves trim the asphalt shingled gable roof.

The long barn is clapboarded with a stone foundation, cornerboards, a simple lateral box cornice on the east, close eaves on the west, and close verges. The relatively few six pane and nine pane windows have plain frames, as do the three beaded board doors (two single doors and a wide double door), all in the long east side. On the east slope of the barn's asphalt shingled gable roof and butting up against the ell's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10 Hancock Village Historic District

south gable is a large dormer, whose shed roof is sloped to drain down to the west, down the western slope of the barn roof. Clapboarded with cornerboards, close verges and eaves with friezes, the dormer has a single six over six sash window with plain frame and louvred shutters.

The grounds are grassed with trees and shrubs. A brick walk leads to the front porch steps. An unpaved drive east of the house leads to the double barn doors. The west boundary is marked near the street by a picket fence with granite posts and to the rear by a row of granite posts. Rows of granite posts also enclose the lawn to the rear of the barn on the east and south. South of the lawn's rear granite posts, the lot has been terraced by three stone retaining walls. On the central terrace is a trellis covered by grape vines. The lowest terrace is protected from the steep gully to the east and south by a rail fence.

#4 RAND-HUNT HOUSE MAIN STREET c.1836 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

This wooden house began as a cape built for Dr. Nehemiah Rand, who purchased the property in February of 1836 and presumably erected the building soon thereafter. In 1885, Lewis Hunt, a carpenter and builder, purchased the house (his recently deceased father's residence) at auction. In 1887-88, he completely remodeled the building, constructing a new main block in place of the cape, which was moved back and incorporated into a new ell. (The barn was also remodeled and incorporated into the new building.) The result was a fine, up to date, Victorian house, with only a few elements of the original building, such as the old main entry (now in the ell's east facade) still visible. The only later change seems to have been the erection of the compatible side porch, added to the east side of the ell, probably in the 1910's.

The two and a half story, gable roofed, sidehall plan main block, set with its gable end facing the street, is embellished by an entry porch and a bay window which share a shed roof on its north (street) gable end, a two story, gable roofed bay window on the east side, and a slightly larger, two and a half story, gable roofed projecting bay on the west side. To the rear (south) of the main block is a narrower, two story, gable roofed ell, which has a secondary, one story, gable roofed ell attached to its rear (south) gable end. (A one story, shed roofed veranda covers the entire east facades of the two ells.) Attached to the south end of the secondary ell and set parallel to the street is the small, two story, gable roofed barn.

The clapboarded walls of the main block are set on a cut granite block foundation and trimmed by sillboards, corner pilasters, and a box

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11 Hancock Village Historic District

cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. The windows have two over two sash, moulded lintels, and, ususally, louvred shutters. Two brick chimneys with corbeled caps break the west slope of the slate roof. The main entry in the west bay of the street gable end, a paneled door with a builtin window and a moulded lintel, is sheltered by a small entry porch with granite steps, board floor, beaded board ceiling, and two chamfered square posts with bases and capitals set on paneled pedestals. East of the entry is the one story, rectangular bay window, with its granite block foundation, sillboards, paneling beneath the windows, and clapboarding with cornerboards between the windows. The plain framed windows (two two over two sash windows on the front, a one over one sash window on each side) share a continuous sill and a continuous moulded lintel. The porch and the bay window share a slate covered shed roof, trimmed by a cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit, and frieze. Decorative wooden shingles (fishscale shingles and shingles with the corners cut off by quarter circles) appear in the two half gables and in a narrow frieze above the front windows of the bay window. Three second story windows and a gable window complete the main block's street facade. The west side is blank, save for the projecting bay to the rear (south), which has the same features as the main block, granite block foundation, clapboarded walls, sillboards, corner pilasters, the same cornice with returns, and a slate gable roof. Similar two over two sash windows with moulded lintels light the one bay wide and one bay deep projecting bay. The slightly shallower and narrower eastern bay window is somewhat more elaborate. Set at the south end of the east facade (which has one other bay containing the usual windows), the east bay window repeats some features found on the north bay window. Each story has two two over two sash windows on the east front and a narrow one over one sash window on each side. Clapboarding with cornerboards is found between the plain framed windows in both stories, and paneling with sillboards appears beneath the first story windows. Above the first story windows is a horizontal box cornice with mouldings and frieze. Decorative wooden shingles (fishscale shingles, staggered butt shingles, and more shingles with cut off corners) flare out over the cornice and rise to the sill of the second story windows, which share a continuous moulded lintel. A box cornice with returns, like that of the main block, trims the clapboarded gable and the slate roof.

Both ells share a stone foundation and continuous clapboarded east and west walls with cornerboards. The same lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes trim their slate roofs. (The south gable of the primary ell has a shallower moulded cornice with frieze and returns.) Plain framed two over two sash windows appear in the first story of the west facade and the the second story of the three bay east facade

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12 Hancock Village Historic District

of the primary ell. The second story of the west facade has two twelve over eight sash windows with moulded frames, while the first story of the east facade has two two over two sash windows with moulded lintels, as well as a paneled door with builtin windows and a moulded lintel. The lower secondary ell has two twelve over twelve sash windows with moulded frames in the west facade and the cape's original entry on the east. The six panel door and its flanking four pane two-thirds side-lights share a fluted frame with cornerblocks, the upper cornerblocks being decorated with four leaf rosettes. An unusual feature of the secondary ell is a breezeway at the south end, abutting the attached barn. A plain framed opening at each end of the breezeway is filled with latticework, which screens a board door with a transom window. In the summer, the doors could be opened and the breeze allowed to blow through the passageway, to keep the barn odors out of the house. The shed roofed porch on the east facades of the two ells has a concrete base, a board floor, two square chamfered posts with capitals on pedestals towards the front, a simpler square post on a pedestal to the rear, a beaded board ceiling, a lateral box cornice with mouldings and frieze, a clapboarded north half gable with close moulded eaves, and a metal sheathed roof. The section in front of the primary ell is enclosed by large screened panels and a screen door.

The attached barn is clapboarded on the three public facades, but is sheathed with vertical boarding on the rear (south) facade. A stone foundation, cornerboards, plain window and door frames, close verges, and simple lateral box cornices with friezes trim the facades. Aside from a board door in the basement level of the rear facade (reached by a stone walled ramp), the only entry is a four panel sliding barn door (topped by a two panel hayloft door) in the north (street) facade. In the center of the slate gable roof is a small square ventilator, with board base, rectangular plain framed louvers sharing a continuous sill, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a pyramidal roof.

The lot is grassed with trees and shrubs. An unpaved drive east of the house leads to the barn, while a brick walk serves the main entry. A short stone retaining wall is found east of the barn. The west and east side boundaries are marked by picket fences with granite posts near the street, but towards the rear are reduced to a row of granite posts on the east and a stone wall on the west. Another picket fence with granite posts behind the barn separates the lawn around the building from the garden at the south end of the lot. (The southwest corner of the lot slopes into the deep ravine behing properties #5, #6, #7, and #8.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 13 Hancock Village Historic District

#5 WHITCOMB-MANNING HOUSE MAIN STREET c.1806 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

One of the earliest buildings in the village, this wooden house was built as a cape for Abner Whitcomb "about the time of his last marriage"¹, his fourth in 1806, on land purchased by his son in that year. The cape was remodeled and enlarged in 1919-20 for Thomas Manning, who added the two upper stories, an exterior chimney on the rear facade, and a veranda on the street facade, as well as a double window on the small ell. Save for some modifications introduced during the necessary rebuilding of the veranda in the early 1980's, the house seems to have changed little since 1920, and remains a good example of the vernacular tradition in the early 20th century.

The two and a half story, gable roofed main block has a one story, shed roofed veranda covering its lateral north (street) facade. To the rear (south) of the main block is a small, one and a half story, gable roofed ell and attached to the rear (south) gable end of the ell is the long, one story, gable roofed shed.

The main block is set on a foundation of small cut granite blocks, save on the rear, where the foundation is built of fieldstone. The clapboarded walls are trimmed by cornerboards, plain window and door frames, and a wide box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. A brick chimney with corbeled cap is found on the north slope of the asphalt shingled gable roof. In the center of the five bay north (street) facade is the main entry, a paneled door with builtin window (flanked by five pane two-thirds sidelights above panels), which opens onto the front porch. The side door in the east gable end is another paneled door with builtin window, served by concrete steps with modern wrought metal railings. The main block is lit by one over one sash windows, four in the first story and five in the second story of the north facade, three in both the first and second stories of the east gable end, two in both the first and second stories of the two bay west gable end, one in each gable, two in the first story and three in the second story of the rear (south) facade. A tall exterior brick chimney with corbeled cap, which rises through the main block cornice, is found in the southeast corner of the main block and the ell. (The five bay wide, one bay deep porch covering the entire street facade has a slat base with frieze, a board floor, and wooden columns with bases and capitals. Balustrades with moulded rails and turned balusters fill each bay, save for the central bay on the north side and the east end,

1. William W. Hayward THE HISTORY OF HANCOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE 1764-1889
(Lowell, Mass; 1889) p.1005

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 14 Hancock Village Historic District

where the steps are found. The shed roof has a plywood ceiling with exposed rafters, a lateral box cornice with mouldings and frieze, vertical boarding with close verges in the east and west half gables and in the small gable above the central north entry bay, and asphalt roll paper sheathing.

The small, one story ell is clapboarded with cornerboards above a fieldstone foundation. Close eaves and verges with friezes frame the asphalt shingled gable roof. Plain frames surround the few openings, two two over two sash windows and a four panel door on the west, a six panel door (served by board steps) and a double window with one over one sash on the east, and a small four pane window in the south gable.

The shed is wider than the ell, but is offset to the west, thereby exposing part of the ell's south gable end. The shed, set on stone and concrete piers, is clapboarded on the east, but sheathed with wooden shingles on the other three facades. Cornerboards trim the facades. The asphalt shingled gable roof has close eaves and verges, save on the west side, which lacks any eaves trim. Plain frames surround the few openings. The long shed is lit by only five windows, a western six over six sash window, an eastern nine pane window, and two small single pane windows and a small six pane window in the south gable end. A board door, a large paneled sliding board door, and double board doors with small builtin windows, all appear in the east facade.

The lot is relatively flat near the street and around the house; but, to the south and east, it slopes steeply into a deep ravine. The flat part of the lot is grassed with a few trees, while the steep slope is thickly wooded with trees and shrubs. A concrete walk leads to the front porch steps. An unpaved drive is found east of the house. The eastern boundary is marked by a picket fence with granite posts near the street, and by a stone wall to the rear.

#6 BULLARD-FOWLE-SEYMOUR HOUSE MAIN STREET PROB. c.1818 BUILDING
NON-CONTRIBUTING

This small wooden building was built as a shop for Samuel Bullard (1794-1839) who purchased the land with the adjoining house (#5) in 1817 and presumably erected the shop for his hat business soon thereafter. This vernacular building, although small, has proved very versatile, serving over the years as a meat market, the village post office, a tearoom, an arts and crafts shop, a doctor's office, a newspaper and confection shop, as well as a residence, its present

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 15 Hancock Village Historic District

function. The building was remodeled for Helen Fowle about 1940, and extensively remodeled for Mary Seymour in the late 1940's or early 1950's. The main block lost its main entry and was given new windows (including a large oriel window), a new front cornice, and an exterior chimney. The wing also received a new door and new windows and was enlarged to the rear. And a two story porch was built on the rear of the main block. So extensive were the exterior changes that the house must now be considered non-contributing, having lost much of its original architectural details within the past fifty years. However, the modified vernacular house remains a pleasant building that fits in well with its less altered neighbors and might be reconsidered for contributing status at some future date.

The small, gable roofed main block and its gable roofed east wing (set back to the rear) are one story high on the street (north) side, but two stories high to the rear (south) because of the steep slope of the land. A two story, shed roofed porch covers the rear (south) facade of the main block and the visible portion of the wing's west gable end.

The main block and the wing are both set on stone and concrete foundations, clapboarded with cornerboards, and trimmed with close verges. The main block now has a wide lateral box cornice with simple mouldings and frieze on the north (street) facade, while the wing has only close eaves. Both the main block roof and the asymmetrical wing roof are sheathed with asphalt shingles. The Main Street facade of the main block is dominated by a shallow but wide three sided oriel window. Supported by two simple brackets, the oriel window has six over nine sash windows (two on the front and one on each angled side), which share a plain frame and a continuous sill and butt up against the wide soffit of the main cornice. A six over nine sash window with plain frame and louvred shutter to the west of the oriel window completes the main facade. An exterior brick chimney with tapered shoulders and capped flue is found on the west gable end. On the rear (south) facade, a plain framed paneled door with builtin window opens onto the lower level of the porch, while a double window with six over nine sash and a dutch door with paneled lower section and windowed upper section open onto the upper level. The shed roofed rear porch has a concrete base and rear steps, board floors, square posts, simple railings, open lateral eaves with fascia boards, and close verges. The west end of the porch is covered by latticework on the lower level and by boarding with two screened openings on the upper level. The inside of the boarding on the upper level is now covered by a painted landscape. On the south side, the lower level is open, while the upper level is screened.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 16 Hancock Village Historic District

The street facade of the wing now contains the house's main entry, a four panel door with granite step, plain frame, and tall louvred shutters. A double four pane casement window with moulded frame and louvred shutters completes the two bay street facade. A similar window with louvred shutters appears on the east gable end. The south facade has yet another double casement window in the main level, as well as two plain framed sash windows, with six over nine sash or eight over twelve sash, in each story. Another six over nine sash window in the west gable end looks onto the upper level of the porch.

The small lot is largely occupied by the house, leaving only a small front lawn and yard wide spaces on the sides and rear of the house. As the land pitches steeply to the rear behind the house, a stone and concrete retaining wall topped by a picket fence is found west of the house. The front lawn is grassed with a few shrubs and flowerbeds. Stone walks lead to the front door, then around the east end of the wing to the rear of the building.

#7 COUGHLAN HOUSE MAIN STREET 1890 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

In 1889, James Coughlan bought the house of his deceased father-in-law. He demolished the building and, in 1890, built the present late 19th century vernacular house in its place. The house has seen few exterior alterations. A concrete block exterior chimney was erected on the east end in the mid 20th century. The present owners added new windows and a wide shed roofed wall dormer on the rear (south) facade in 1963-64 and a flagstone floor on the veranda in the 1970's. Otherwise, the house appears unchanged.

This small wooden house appears to be one and a half stories high on the street, but is actually two and a half stories high, because of the steep slope of the land to the rear (south). The only additions to the gable roofed, rectangular main block are a one story, hip roofed veranda covering the north (street) facade and a wide shed roofed wall dormer on the south (rear) slope of the roof. Clapboarded (save for some wooden shingling at the base of the south and west walls) above a concrete and stone foundation, the house is trimmed by cornerboards and a wide box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. A tall brick chimney with corbeled cap is found in the center of the asphalt shingled roof. The windows of the five bay north (street) facade and the two bay east and west gable ends typically have moulded lintels and six over six sash. In the center of the street facade is a paneled door with a builtin multipane window and a moulded lintel. (The three bay and one bay deep veranda that covers the street facade has a flagstone

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 17 Hancock Village Historic District

floor, chamfered posts with capitals set on paneled pedestals, a beaded board ceiling, a wide box cornice with mouldings and a shallow frieze, and an asphalt shingled hip roof.) The west gable end has a paneled door with builtin window and moulded lintel in the lower level, while the east gable end has a plain exterior concrete block chimney that projects through the box cornice. The rear (south) facade has plain framed six over six sash windows, a single window, a double window, and a triple window in each level. The wide shed roofed wall dormer has similar windows (a single window and two double windows). The dormer is clapboarded on the south front, sheathed with asphalt shingles on the west and east ends, and trimmed by cornerboards, a lateral box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and close verges.

#7A GARAGE MAIN STREET 1920's or 1930's BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

Just west of the house stands the garage, which, like the house, appears to be one and a half stories high on the street, but is two and a half stories high to the rear. The garage was built to replace an earlier barn, apparently sometime in the 1920's or 1930's. Although the construction date is unclear, the building was standing by the early 1930's. The small wooden building has a fieldstone foundation, wooden shingled walls, cornerboards, a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns, and an asphalt shingled gable roof. The two double paneled doors with multipane windows that fill the north (street) gable end have plain frames, as do the board door in the lower level of the east facade and the southern windows, a two over two sash window in the gable, two two over two sash windows in the main level, and two double six over six sash windows in the lower level. The latter lower level windows were added c.1970 by the present owner, as were the three semicircular arched decorative openings in the north (street) gable.

The Coughlan House lot slopes steeply from the street level to the deep ravine behind (south) of the buildings. A westerly extension of the lot behind properties #8, #9, and #10 includes part of the ravine's west slope. A stone and concrete retaining wall is found between the house and the adjoining house (#6). Another stone retaining wall, interrupted by a flight of concrete steps, is found between the house and the garage. Short stone retaining walls are also found downslope (south) of the buildings. The flat shallow street level does have room for a small lawn with foundation shrubs in front of the house, a brick walk to the house, and a paved drive to the garage. The lower level between the two buildings is unpaved and is protected on the south by a fence. South of the buildings, the ravine slope is open, being covered

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 18 Hancock Village Historic District

with some shrubs and ground cover. Wooden steps descend partway down the slope. The bottom and west slope of the ravine are wooded.

#8 WHITCOMB-DODGE HOUSE MAIN STREET PROB. MID 19TH CENTURY BUILDING
CONTRIBUTING

The date of this wooden house is uncertain. A deed of 1826 refers to a house on the property. But the present owner believes that the original building may have been a smaller structure. A mid 19th century date is suggested by the gable end form of the main block and other signs of the influence of the Greek Revival. Interior clapboarding shows that the wing was added onto the main block. The barn appears as a separate structure on the 1907 village map, suggesting that the short connector between the wing and the barn is a 20th century addition. The barn was enlarged (sometime before 1903) by a one story, shed roofed addition on its west side. The house did see some changes in the mid 20th century. The main entry was replaced by an elaborate Colonial Revival entry in 1933. An exterior chimney and a rear porch was added about 1944. And, sometime before 1975, a small hood was erected over the ell's north door. Today, it appears as a mid 19th century house influenced by the Greek Revival style and embellished by a noteworthy Colonial Revival entry.

The gable roofed main block, set with its north gable end facing the street, is one and a half stories high on the street side, but two stories high on the rear, because of the steep slope of the land. A one story, shed roofed porch, supported by tall posts, is attached to the main (street) level of the main block's south gable end. The small shed roofed wing, set to the rear on the west side of the main block, is L-shaped in plan, with a short shed roofed addition at the west end of its south facade, which connects it to the gable roofed barn. The wing and the connector are one story high on the north and west, but two stories high on the south and east. Similarly, the barn is one and a half stories high on the north and west, and two and a half stories high on the downslope south and east sides. The barn, set with its gable end facing the street, consists of two sections, the original barn, connected to the wing at the east end of its north facade, and a shed roofed addition, which covers the entire west side of the original barn.

The main block is clapboarded with sillboards and cornerboards above a stone foundation. (The lower level of the rear facade is, however, sheathed with wooden shingles.) The three public facades are trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns, while the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 19 Hancock Village Historic District

rear (south) gable has close verges. A brick chimney with corbeled cap breaks the west slope of the asphalt shingled gable roof. The five bay north (street) gable end features the central entry, a six panel door, served by a granite step and flanked by five pane two-thirds sidelights above panels. The door and the sidelights, which have moulded trim, share an outer moulding. Above the door is a blind semicircular arch with a moulded frame and a tympanum ornamented with intersecting "tracery" and four small rosettes. The four first story windows and two gable windows of the north gable end and the three windows of the west facade all have nine over six sash, lintels with drip mouldings, and, with one exception, louvred shutters. Nine over six sash also fills the two northernmost windows of the east facade, but the main level window and the basement level window to the rear have two over two sash. The east facade now boasts a tall exterior brick chimney with tapered shoulders and capped flue. Most of the windows of the irregular rear (south) gable end have two over two sash and plain frames. Two such windows and a plain framed multipane glass door open onto the rear porch. The porch, supported by three tall metal posts, has a novelty siding base trimmed by sillboards and cornerboards, screened panels sharing a continuous sill, and square posts supporting a shed roof with clapboarded half gables, and open eaves with exposed rafters and fascia boards. On the west side, a screen door is served by a long stairway with board steps, wooden posts, and simple wooden railings.

The L-shaped wing is set on a stone foundation, clapboarded with cornerboards on the north and west facades and on the upper levels of the rear (south and east) facades, and sheathed with wooden shingles on the lower levels on the rear facades. The shed roofs, which pitch south and east towards the rear, are trimmed by close eaves and verges, save on the east side of the connector, which has a simple lateral box cornice with frieze. The north facade has two nine over six sash windows with plain frames and louvred shutters, while the rear facades have only two plain framed nine pane windows. A plain framed four panel door with granite steps in the north facade is sheltered by a modern hood with ornate metal brackets, open eaves with exposed rafters, a plywood gable, and an asphalt shingled gable roof. But, the two board doors (in the west facade and in the basement level of the south facade) only have plain frames.

The barn, set on a stone foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards on the public north and west facades, but is sheathed with wood shingles on the east facade and the main and upper levels of the south gable end, and with horizontal boarding on the lower level of the south gable end. The asphalt shingled roof is trimmed by close eaves and verges,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 21 Hancock Village Historic District

which are covered in different sections by brick walls, pressed metal shingles and wooden shingles. At the rear (south) end of the west facade is a small two story, wooden addition, covered by an extension of the main block roof.

The main block's brick walls are laid in common bond, while its wooden frame walls are covered by either regularly coursed wood shingles or pressed metal shingles with a simple geometric pattern. All of the windows and doors have plain wooden frames. The walls are topped by a wooden box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. A tall brick chimney with simple corbeled cap interrupts the ridge of the asphalt shingled gable roof. The three bay wide street (north) gable end is brick in the first and second stories, and sheathed with pressed metal shingles in the gable. The central entry, a modern wooden door with builtin window is flanked on each side by a wide one over one sash window with louvred shutters. Three smaller one over one sash windows with louvred shutters appear in the second story. And a two over two sash window with louvred shutters is found in the gable. The side facades reflect the unusual construction of the building. Generally speaking, the north third of the main block has two story high brick walls, the central section is brick in the first story and wooden frame above, and the southern fifth of the main block is entirely wooden (above a stone foundation). As the western facade is partly covered by the small addition, its visible portion is approximately three-quarters brick, with pressed metal covering the rear half of the visible second story. The east facade is somewhat more varied. Its first story is brick, save for the southern fifth which is sheathed with wooden shingles. The second story is brick in the northern third, but covered with pressed metal in the southern two-thirds. The west facade has three two over two sash windows in each story and a modern wooden door, sheltered by a modern shed roofed hood, with simple braces, close eaves, and board half gables. The east facade has one over one sash windows, five in the first story and four in the second, as well as a boarded up side door. The rear (south) gable end is completely wooden, but shows the usual division, being sheathed with wood shingles in the first story, and with pressed metal shingles in the upper stories. The rear facade has two two over two sash windows and a board door in the first story, two twelve over eight sash windows in the second story, and a six over six sash window in the gable.

The shallow wooden addition on the west is set on a concrete foundation, completely sheathed in wooden shingles, and trimmed by cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns, that copies the main block cornice. Asphalt shingles cover its shed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 22 Hancock Village Historic District

roof. Plain frames surround the six over six sash windows, which appear in both the north and west facades, and the western paneled door with built-in window. The western door and window are both sheltered by a wooden hood with simple braces, close eaves and verges, and an asphalt shingled shed roof.

The small lot has little vegetation, small lawns in front of the building and to the rear of the lot, and some trees and shrubs along the west boundary. Most of the area in front (north) of the building is paved. To the west of the building is a partially paved parking area. A picket fence marks the east boundary north of the building, and stockade fences mark the easterly boundaries south of the building. A board fence with granite posts marks the south and west boundaries.

#10 BALDWIN HOUSE MAIN STREET EARLY OR MID 19TH CENTURY BUILDING
CONTRIBUTING

The history of this vernacular wooden house, and particularly its origins, is obscure. A store was first kept on this site by William D. Matthews, who owned the property from 1815 to 1819. A store continued to be operated here through 1866. But, it is unclear whether the store building survives in any form in the present house. The earliest known photograph of the house shows a one and a half story main block, with its gable end facing the street, a form suggestive of a mid 19th century date. About 1903, the main block was enlarged to the present two and a half story structure, by raising the roof. The 1907 village map shows porches on the north, west and south sides of the main block and an apparently shorter ell. The main block porches has since been removed, and a porch added on the east side of the ell. The Colonial Revival main entry is obviously a 20th century addition, as are the garage and the passageway that connects it to the ell.

The two and a half story, gable roofed main block is set with its north gable end facing the street. Covering the west half of the rear (south) end of the main block is the two story, gable roofed ell, which has a one story, hip roofed porch on its east side. A one story, gable roofed passageway, barely a yard long, in the center of the ell's south gable end, leads to the one story, gable roofed garage, which is set perpendicular to the ell and the connector.

The main block, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards. A box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and short returns appears on the three public facades, while the rear (south) gable has only close verges with friezes. A tall brick chimney with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 23 Hancock Village Historic District

capped flue breaks the west slope of the asphalt shingled gable roof. In the center of the five bay street (north) gable end is the Colonial Revival main entry, a paneled door with builtin window, served by a granite step and flanked by fluted pilasters with simply moulded capitals supporting an entablature with mouldings and projecting cornice. The four side bays of the first and second stories each have two over two sash windows with plain frames and louvred shutters. Another such window appears in the gable. (The central bay is empty in the second story above the entry.) Save for two six over six sash windows in the west facade (largely hidden by the neighboring store, #11), the main block windows have plain frames and two and two sash. Louvred shutters grace the windows of the two bay east facade, but not the windows of the more irregular south and west facades.

The ell, set on a stone foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards, close verges, and simple lateral box cornices with friezes. Vertical boards divide the lateral east and west facades, apparently reflecting a functional division between the house proper and a shed in the south end of the ell. Plain frames surround the ell windows, which have either six over six sash or two over two sash. A brick chimney with corbeled cap breaks the ridge of the asphalt shingled gable roof. The north end of the roof's east slope has been raised slightly, approximately two feet, to allow room for a double window with six over six sash above the porch. (The raised roof is, like the ell roof, trimmed by close verges and a simple lateral box cornice with frieze.) At the north end of the ell's east facade is a plain framed four panel door, which is set in a shallow, plain framed recess in order to clear a window in the rear facade of the main block. This door and a plain framed board door both open onto the three bay wide side porch, which has a latticework base, a board floor, three turned posts, balustrades with moulded rails and square balusters, board steps flanked by a similar balustrade in the southernmost east bay, a beaded board ceiling, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and an asphalt shingled hip roof.

The short connector and the garage are both sheathed with novelty siding, trimmed by cornerboards and open eaves with exposed rafters and fascia boards, and covered by asphalt shingled gable roofs. The only openings, all with plain frames, are two overhead garage doors in the garage's east gable end and two six over six sash windows in its south facade.

The lot is L-shaped in plan, jutting to the east behind property #9. The lot is grassed with trees and shrubs, notably foundation shrubs

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 24 Hancock Village Historic District

around the house and a row of shrubs along the east boundary. An unpaved drive to the east of the house leads to the garage. A brick walk from the drive serves the ell porch steps. Board fences with granite and wooden posts mark the easterly boundaries, the south boundary, and the west boundary south of the building (which is set very close to the west boundary).

#11 HANCOCK CASH MARKET MAIN STREET 1878 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

This vernacular wooden building has been in continuous use as a store since its erection by C.W. Farmer in 1878. Prospering, particularly in the grain trade, Farmer enlarged the store in 1884 and again in 1885. In 1890, he enlarged the store to the front, installing the store front today (modified only by a modern glass door, and by the addition, probably at the turn of the century, of two large two over two sash windows in the gable). More recent changes have been confined to the rear. In the 1970's, the former grain shed was rebuilt and remodeled, with virtually all of the facades being covered by vertically grooved plywood. At the same time, a small addition of similar character was added to the rear of the old grain shed.

The one and a half story, gable roofed main block is set with its north gable end facing the street. Attached to its rear (south) gable end is the offset, long, one story, gable roofed rear wing (the former grain shed), which has a small, narrower, one story, gable roofed rear addition on its own rear (south) gable end.

The main block, set on a foundation of small cut granite blocks, is clapboarded with cornerboards. A cornice with sloping soffit and frieze trims the asphalt shingled gable roof, which is interrupted by two skylights on the west slope and a brick chimney with corbeled cap on the east slope. The main level of the street (north) gable end is occupied by the storefront, which also continues around the northwest corner to include a display window on the west facade. The storefront's central recessed entry has a concrete step, a board floor, angled sides, a modern plain framed glass door with wooden frame, and a beaded board ceiling. The angled sides each have a large, plain framed, four pane window above a clapboarded base with cornerboards. The two angled entry windows share continuous sills with the wide, large, four pane windows that occupy the street facade between the entry and the cornerboards (as well as the smaller, tall, four pane storefront window on the west facade). The outer storefront windows share a simply moulded lintel. A long wooden wall sign with raised letters and moulded frame is hung above the storefront. The north gable contains two plain framed two

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 25 Hancock Village Historic District

over two sash windows, which share a "lintel board" that crosses the entire gable. The apex of the gable above the "lintel board" is divided by a vertical board. The two resulting triangles are sheathed by clapboards arranged in "fanned" patterns. The long side facades are windowless, save for the already noted storefront window on the west facade. The south gable has another plain framed two over two sash window. Air conditioners protected by small hoods do punctuate the east and south walls.

The rear wing, although the same width as the main block, is offset a few feet to the east behind the main block. Save for the narrow visible part of the north facade, which is clapboarded, the rear wing is now sheathed with vertically grooved plywood. The walls, set on concrete block piers, and trimmed by cornerboards, are uninterrupted, save by a surviving, plain framed, two over two sash window in the narrow north facade, a louver in the south gable, and two air conditioners protected by hoods in the east facade. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and trimmed by close eaves and verges.

The small rear addition is similar to the rear wing, having a concrete block foundation, vertically grooved plywood walls, cornerboards, close eaves and verges, and an asphalt shingled gable roof. Attached to the south gable end are two large refrigeration units set on a concrete pad. The west facade contains plain framed, double doors of vertically grooved plywood, which open onto a small loading dock with board floor, plain wooden posts, and board steps on the south side.

The narrow lot is largely occupied by the building and the paved drive to the west of the building that serves the municipal fire station (outside the District to the south of the store). A semicircular concrete sidewalk from the concrete street sidewalk serves the main entry. The semicircle enclosed by the concrete walks is paved with brick and embellished with a metal flagpole. The small grassed areas, left at the rear corners of the area in front of the store, are curbed on the sides (by granite on the west and fieldstone on the east). Both of the small grassed areas contain a bench with concrete supports, wooden seat and back. Narrow grass strips are found on the sides and rear of the building. And, to the rear of the store is an unpaved parking lot.

#12 FOX HOUSE MAIN STREET c.1830 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

Built for Jedediah Fox soon after his 1828 sale of the inn (#28) across the street, this wooden house remained Fox's residence until his death in 1858. Orland Eaton, a 19th century Hancock historian,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 26 Hancock Village Historic District

attributed this fine Greek Revival house to local carpenter and builder Ebenezer Ware. The main block and ell appear to be little changed, although in 1888, a Victorian veranda was added on the north and east. Early photographs show that the barn, formerly sheathed with vertical boarding, was clapboarded sometime between 1888 and 1896. The barn originally sat southeast of the house with its north gable end facing the street. Around 1900, the barn was moved to its present position south of the house, with its main gable end facing east. About 1957, some new windows were installed in the shed/garage and barn, as well as an modern overhead garage door for the garage. The late 1950's also saw the enclosure of the south end of the east porch.

The two and a half story, gable roofed main block has a two and a half story, gable roofed ell covering the eastern three-fifths of its rear (south) facade. A one story, hip roofed veranda covers the north (street) and east facades of both the main block and the ell. Covering the rear (south) gable end of the ell is the one and a half story, gable roofed shed/garage. Covering the south gable end of the shed/garage and set perpendicular to it is the tall, one and a half story, gable roofed barn.

The main block and the ell are set on cut granite block foundations and clapboarded with cornerboards and the same box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. (The ell's rear gable, however, has only close moulded verges.) The main block also has sillboards. The asphalt shingled gable roofs are broken by two brick chimneys, one on the south slope of the main block roof and one near the north end of the ell roof. In the center of the main block's five bay north (street) facade is a wide recessed entry containing a seven panel door flanked by two-thirds sidelights above panels. The door and sidelights share a moulded frame, whose upper cornerblocks contain simple patera. Paneling is found on the recess's side walls and on the rear wall above and besides the door and sidelights. The recess's outer frame is moulded with upper cornerblocks containing patera. (The recess shares a board floor with the veranda.) Moulded frames and louvred shutters grace the six over six sash windows in the three public facades of the main block, the five bay street facade and the virtually identical two bay gable ends. Each gable contains a semicircular louvred fan with simply moulded frame. Moulded frames also surround the three rear (south) facade windows, a small three over three sash window and a six over six sash window in the first story, a twelve over eight sash window in the second story.

Save for the plain framed three over three sash window in the south gable, the ell's windows all have moulded frames. Two twelve over

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 27 Hancock Village Historic District

eight sash windows are found in both the first and second stories of the east facade and in the second story of the west facade, while two nine over six sash windows appear in the west facade's first story. Both the east and west facades feature a six panel door with four pane transom window and moulded frame. The west door has a granite step, while the east door opens onto the veranda shared by the ell and the main block.

The veranda has a latticework base with frieze, a board floor, and square posts decorated with chamfered edges, incised bands, simple bases, moulded tops, and ornate sawn brackets. The balustrades between the posts have plain rails and vertical and horizontal struts arranged in rectangular patterns. The low pitched hip roof is sheathed with asphalt roll paper and trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings and frieze. Entries are found in two open bays, the second bay from the west on the four bay wide north side, the second bay from the south on the four bay wide east side. The east entry now has concrete steps with modern wrought metal railings, while the north entry still has its granite steps. The south end of the east porch was enclosed by beaded boards and by two large upper two pane windows, in the late 1950's. Screened partitions with open doorways are found between the middle bays in both sections of the porch.

The shed/garage covering the south end of the ell is the same width as the ell. Clapboarded with cornerboards and close eaves, the shed/garage is covered by an asphalt shingled gable roof. Plain frames surround its varied doors and windows. The entries include a beaded board door with builtin window on the west side, a board door, a modern overhead garage door, and a dutch board door with builtin window on the east side. The windows include three kneewall six pane windows, two nine over six sash windows, two double windows with diamond paned sash, and a four pane window.

The barn is clapboarded with cornerboards above a stone foundation. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by close verges and plain lateral box cornices. Plain frames surround the doors and windows. The east gable end (which is continuous with the east facades of the shed/garage, the ell, and the main block) contains a large central doorway, with a sliding board door behind screened panels and a screen door, and beneath a sixteen pane transom window, as well as a nine pane gable window. The south facade has a board door, two twelve pane windows, and a large thirty-six pane window. Another twelve pane window appears in the west gable end, while the north facade features a double window with diamond paned sash.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 28

Hancock Village Historic District

The long narrow lot is little wider than the building itself. The small front lawn and narrow side lawns are grassed with trees and shrubs, notably the shrubs around the veranda. A concrete walk leads from the street to the front porch steps. Off the unpaved drive to the fire station (on property #11) can be found an unpaved drive to the garage door and stone walks to the east porch steps and the main barn door. Behind the house, the lot is mostly occupied by a large garden with many trees and shrubs. The southern end of the lot, which slopes steeply into the deep ravine, is wooded.

#13 FOREST HOUSE MAIN STREET c.1833 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

In 1833, Dr. Jonas Hutchinson sold his house on the outskirts of the village and began building this wooden house on land he had bought in 1816. The doctor's house is said to have resembled the neighboring Fox House (#12) in style, form, and orientation to the street. In 1840, the doctor sold his house to William Weston, who subsequently enlarged the building, doubling the size of the main block with an addition on the street side. The enlarged main block was provided with a two story portico and a new gable roof reoriented with a pedimented gable facing the street. This impressive Greek Revival buildings was operated as a tavern by Weston until his death in 1848. The building then served as a tenement house until 1879, when it became a hotel known as the Forest House. It was converted back to an apartment house in 1918. A two story porch on the side of the ell was built in the 1940's or 1950's. A small two and a half story rear addition was placed on the south end of the ell about 1977. (Another small two story addition, not shown on the 1907 village map, appeared at some time in the 20th century on the east side of the ell.) Other 20th century changes have included a concrete floor and rebuilt first story pillars on the north portico, and new windows and doors on the side and rear facades of the main block and on the ell.

The large, two and a half story, gable roofed main block has a two story pillared porch set into its north (street) gable end. The west half of the main block's south gable end is covered by the two story, gable roofed ell, which has a two story shed roofed porch on its east facade and a wider two and a half story, gable roofed addition on its south gable end (and set off to the east). In the northeast corner of the ell and the rear addition is a small, two story, hip roofed addition.

The main block is set on a cut granite block foundation and is clapboarded with sillboards, cornerboards, and a box cornice with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 29 Hancock Village Historic District

mouldings and frieze that is pedimented above the two story porch in the north gable end. (The rear south gable, however, only has close verges with returns of the lateral cornices.) A plain brick chimney is found on each slope of the asphalt shingled gable roof. The north (street) gable end is dominated by the three bay wide, two story porch. In each story are found four square pillars with paneled sides and moulded capitals. (The simpler lower pillars lack the taper found in the upper pillars.) The lower pillars support a shallow cornice with deep frieze, while the upper pillars support the horizontal cornice of the main block's pediment. Both levels of the porch have plaster ceilings. The lower level has a concrete floor, with a continuous granite step on all sides, while the board floor of the upper level is protected by balustrades with a plain lower rail, square balusters, and a moulded upper rail. The design of the five bay clapboarded wall behind the porch reflects the porch design, with the entries in the porch's central bays and pairs of windows in the porch's side bays. The lower central entry is a six panel door flanked by four pane two-thirds sidelights above panels. The door and sidelights have fluted pseudo-pilasters with simple capitals interrupting the moulded lintel. To each side of this main entry are found two six over six sash windows whose paneled frames have upper cornerblocks. Similar paneled frames with upper cornerblocks surround the two six over six sash windows in each side "bay" of the upper level. The upper central entry is a paneled door with builtin window and another paneled frame, with upper and lower cornerblocks. The clapboarded pedimented gable contains three six over six sash windows in moulded frames. While the street facade has maintained its symmetry, the side and rear facades of the main block are now far less regular and show a greater variety of window design. The windows have one over one sash, two over one sash, two over two sash, six over six sash, and twelve over twelve sash, plain and moulded frames, and include two double windows with twelve over twelve sash in the east facade and two double windows and a triple window (all with one over one sash) in the west facade. The south gable end now has two paneled doors with builtin windows and plain frames which open onto the second story of the ell's side porch.

The ell is clapboarded with a stone and granite block foundation, sillboards, cornerboards, and the same box cornice with mouldings and frieze as the main block. (The south gable has only close verges.) Two brick chimneys break the west slope of the asphalt shingled gable roof. Like the side and rear facades of the main block, the ell's facades are somewhat irregular and show a variety of windows, with one over one sash, two over one sash, and six over six sash. Most of the ell windows have plain frames, although some moulded frames survive. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 30 Hancock Village Historic District

west facade, clapboarded continuously with the main block's west facade, features a paneled door with builtin window, granite step, and plain frame; a first story triple window with one over one sash; and three double windows with two over one sash (one in the first story, and two in the second). The east facade has a paneled door with builtin window opening onto each story of the side porch. The porch's first story concrete floor is bounded by low fieldstone walls on which stand square posts supporting the upper story. The open first story is three bays wide and three bays deep, with an open bay in the center of both the south and east sides. The eastern opening is sheltered by a modern hood with simple braces, close eaves and verges, a clapboarded gable, and an asphalt shingled gable roof. The enclosed upper level of the porch has a clapboarded base with cornerboards, square posts, ranks of four pane or large single windows, a clapboarded half gable, a lateral box cornice with mouldings and frieze, close verges, and a shed roof. (A stairway from the lower level to the upper level, which butts up against the ell's east facade, is enclosed on the east by vertical boarding. The space underneath the stairway is enclosed by boarding and provided with a board door to serve as a closet.)

The two and a half story rear addition, set on a concrete foundation, is clapboarded with sillboards, cornerboards, plain window and door frames, lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes, and close verges. A concrete block chimney is found on the east slope of the asphalt shingled gable roof. The north and east facades are windowless. But the west side and south gable end each have a single two over one sash window in both the first and second stories. And the south gable end features a large triple window in all three stories, each with a large central plate glass window, flanking one over one sash windows, and, save for the gable window, a modern plastic and metal awning. A paneled door with builtin window also appears in the south gable end.

Tucked in the northeast corner of the ell and the rear addition is a small two story addition, which has a stone foundation, clapboarded walls, cornerboards, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, a low pitched hip roof, and double windows with two over one sash in both stories of its east facade.

#13A GARAGE MAIN STREET 1950's BUILDING NON-CONTRIBUTING

Just south of the rear addition is the long, one story garage, built in the 1950's. Sheathed with novelty siding, the garage is trimmed by cornerboards, close verges, and open lateral eaves with exposed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 31 Hancock Village Historic District

rafters (and, on the east facade only, fascia boards). The asphalt shingled gable roof is asymmetrical, being longer on the rear west slope. Two plain framed windows of varied sash type appear in each gable end. And seven pairs of double paneled doors with multipane built-in windows and plain frames dominate the long east facade.

The Forest House lot is grassed with some trees and shrubs, save for a large unpaved parking area east of the garage. A wide unpaved drive to the east of the building serves the parking area; and a semi-circular unpaved drive from Main Street serves the front porch. A concrete walk connects the east drive and the ell's porch. South of the walk is an area covered with crushed stone, marked on the south by a board fence and containing a concrete planter. The eastern property boundary is marked by a wire fence and a board fence. The west boundary north of the garage is distinguished by a few granite posts and a short section of stockade fence. South of the garage, the lot extends to the west behind the adjoining property #14. This extension is bounded on the north by a board fence with wooden and granite posts, on the west by a stockade fence, and on the south by a stone wall.

#14 FLINT HOUSE MAIN STREET EARLY 19TH CENTURY BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

One of the earliest houses in the village, this wooden building is believed to have been erected for Jacob Flint. It was probably built around the time of his marriage in 1815, but certainly before he moved to Peterboro in 1830. Sometime in the 19th century, the main block roof, originally parallel to the street, was rebuilt so that the gable faced the street, giving the house a Greek Revival form. A semicircular louver in the large pedimented street gable was later removed. The present owners have restored the multipane sash in some windows and, about 1978, added windows and a new door in the barn. In 1983, they removed the Victorian entry porch and its two flanking bay windows, and replaced the former entry with the present pseudo-Colonial entry.

(As we did not obtain permission to enter the property, the following description of the building is limited to what may be seen from the public highways.) The two and a half story, gable roofed main block is set with its north gable end facing the street. Attached to the west half of the main block's rear (south) gable end is the two story, gable roofed ell. And attached to the ell's south gable end is the somewhat wider, two story, gable roofed barn.

The three public facades of the main block and the west facade

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 32 Hancock Village Historic District

of the ell, which is clapboarded continuously with the main block's west facade, share the same features, cut granite block foundations, clapboarded walls, sillboards, cornerboards, moulded window frames, and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze that is pedimented on the north gable of the main block. The asphalt shingled gable roofs are broken by two tall brick chimneys, one on each slope of the main block roof. In the center of the main block's five bay wide street (north) gable end is the main entry, a paneled door with three pane half side-lights above panels. The entry, served by granite steps, has outer fluted side trim. Above the moulded lintel over the door and sidelights is a semielliptical fanlight with moulded trim. Twelve over twelve sash are found in the four first story windows, the five second story windows, and the two windows of the pedimented gable. The two bay east facade of the main block has two two over two sash windows in each story, while the two bay west facade has twelve over twelve sash windows in the first story and two over two sash windows in the second story. The ell's west facade also has two windows in each story, with twelve over twelve sash in the first story, and two over two sash in the second story, as well as a side door with a four pane transom window. The rear (south) gable ends of the main block and the ell (visible from Hosley Road) both have cornerboards and close verges. The main block's rear facade is sheathed with asphalt shingles, decorated by a horizontal "cornice" across the gable, and lit by two over two sash windows (one in each story). The ell's clapboarded rear gable has a single, small, plain framed window. (The ell's east facade cannot be seen from the public roads.)

The two story barn is clapboarded with cornerboards on its three visible (east, south, and west) facades. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by close eaves and verges. The first story of the west facade has a sliding board door, and a boarded up doorway (now containing a board door with builtin window), while the second story has three eight over eight sash windows. The south gable end has two six over six sash windows and a paneled door with builtin window and a simple shed roofed entry porch in the first story, and a large triple window in the second story. The east facade has a single window in each story, as well as a large door.

The grounds appear to be mostly grassed with trees and shrubs, notably a row of trees along the east boundary. The front lawn is surrounded by granite posts. A brick walk leads to the front door. And an unpaved drive to the west of the house serves the barn.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 33 Hancock Village Historic District#15 BAPTIST SEMINARY HOUSE SAND HILL ROAD c.1838 BUILDING
CONTRIBUTING

This fine Greek Revival house was erected by local builder Ebenezer Ware to serve as a boarding house for the Hancock Literary and Scientific Institution, locally known as the Baptist Seminary. The academy was chartered in 1836 and opened in 1837. Land and water rights for the boarding house were purchased from Andrew Cochran about 1837 or 1838. The building must have been erected soon thereafter, as it appears in an 1840 view of the Common. The main block appears little changed. Both additions, a Victorian rear porch and a small shed, appear on the 1907 village map. About 1985, the present owners covered the shed roof with corrugated plastic, replaced the roof and screens on the rear porch, and rebuilt the wooden deck in front of the shed.

The three and a half story, gable roofed main block has a one story, shed roofed porch on part of its rear (southeast) facade and a one story, shed roofed shed attached to the south end of the rear facade and extending to the southwest of the main block. The northwest (Common) front of the shed is now covered by an open wooden deck.

The main block, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards. The wide box cornice with mouldings and frieze is pedimented in both (northeast and southwest) gables. The asphalt shingled gable roof is broken by three brick chimneys with corbeled caps, one on the southeast slope near the center of the ridge and one at each end of the northwest slope near the end walls. The five bay Common (northwest) facade features the central main entry, an eight panel door (covered seasonally by a six panel outer door) flanked by four pane two-thirds sidelights above panels and served by a granite step. The door and sidelights have moulded frames with upper cornerblocks and share a narrow outer moulding. The entry is crowned by an "entablature" (without an architrave) that has a very deep paneled frieze with a square panel above each sidelight and a long rectangular panel above the door. The frieze's side panels are flanked by moulded side trim (upward continuations of the moulded side trim of the sidelights). The mouldings of the pronounced cornice project slightly above the frieze's side panels. The main block is lit by twelve over twelve sash windows, topped by lintels with drip mouldings in the first story, second story, and gables. (The third story window frames butt up against the pedimented cornice.) The symmetrical Common front has four windows in the first story, five windows in both the second and third stories. The northeast gable end is also symmetrical, having a central entry, a six panel door with four pane transom window, both trimmed by a moulded outer frame and crowned by a moulded cornice. The entry is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 34 Hancock Village Historic District

served by a granite step. The first three stories each have four bays of windows, two on each side of the doorway, while the clapboarded, pedimented gable features two more windows. The two bay southwest gable end has two windows in each story, including the gable. The rear (south-east) facade departs somewhat from the regularity of the other facades, with only the two upper stories using the same three bays for their windows. The first story has three windows and a plain framed, five panel rear door, all but one window opening onto the rear porch. (The three bay wide porch has a latticework base with cornerboards and frieze, a board floor, ornate double (and, at the east corner, triple) posts with simple capitals, a simple wooden railing, large screened panels, a screen door served by board steps, a plain lateral box cornice with frieze, a latticework and screen half gable, open gable eaves with a fascia board, and an asphalt shingled shed roof.)

In plan, the shed is a rectangle with a small square chopped out of the east corner, so that the shed is almost a yard narrower behind the main block (that is, to the southwest of the main block). The shed is sheathed by clapboards (with cornerboards) on the Common (northwest) facade, with board and batten siding on the southwest and southeast facades and on part of the northeast facade, and by vertical boarding on that part of the northeast facade covered by the screened porch. The shed roof, now covered by corrugated plastic, is trimmed by close eaves and verges, save for simple but wide lateral box cornice on the rear (southeast) side. Plain frames surround the few openings, a board door on the northwest Common front, two small six pane windows in the southwest "gable" end, another six pane window and a sliding board door with a builtin screened opening on the southeast, a six over six sash window and a four panel door on the northeast (both opening onto the screened porch). The wooden deck that covers virtually all of the shed's Common front (and abuts the southwest gable end of the main block) has a latticework base trimmed by sillboards and frieze, board steps on the southwest, a board floor, and a wide moulded railing supported by posts decorated by chamfered inner edges and sawn applied ornament on the outside.

The lot is grassed with a few trees and shrubs. An unpaved semi-circular drive crosses the Common to serve the front entry and an unpaved parking area to the south of the house. A short stone walk connects the main drive and the main entry steps. Picket fences with granite posts mark the northerly and easterly boundaries, while a stockade fence marks portions of the easterly and southerly boundaries.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 35 Hancock Village Historic District#16 GRAYHAM HOUSE SAND HILL ROAD PROB. 1790'S BUILDING
CONTRIBUTING

This vernacular wooden house was built for James Grayham. Grayham (born in 1768) married in 1792, but moved to Dublin by 1801. So, the house was probably built in the 1790's. The building is known to be one of the four earliest houses in the village. And a 19th century village resident actually recorded a tradition that it was the first house built in the village. The 1840 view of the Common shows that the main (Common) facade had its present composition at that time. The house was remodeled in 1933-34 and again in the 1950's. Some details, such as the eight over twelve sash in the windows, undoubtedly date from these remodelings. The 1950's remodeling did include the removal of a long ell on the rear and the construction of the present rear addition. A carport and screened porch were added in 1984.

The two story, gable roofed main block has a one and a half story, shed roofed addition covering almost the entire rear (southeast) facade. On the north half of the addition's own rear (southeast) facade is found a screened porch and carport which share the same gable roof and are set perpendicular to the addition.

The main block is clapboarded with sillboards and cornerboards above a cut granite block foundation. The asphalt shingled roof is trimmed by close moulded verges, a shallow moulded cornice with frieze on the Common (northwest) front, and close moulded eaves on the narrow visible section of the rear (southeast) facade. The roof's southeast slope is interrupted by a brick chimney with corbeled cap. The four bay Common (northwest) facade contains the main entry, in the northern inner bay. The six panel door is framed by paneled pilasters supporting an entablature with a pronounced cornice, and is served by granite steps. Eight over twelve sash windows with moulded frames appear on the four bay Common facade, on the one bay southwest gable end, and in both stories of the less regular northeast gable end. (The northeast gable end also has a small three over three sash window in the second story.)

The rear addition covers all but the south foot or so of the main block's rear facade, and is sheltered by an asphalt shingled shed roof that is an extension of the rear slope of the main block roof. The rear addition is clapboarded with sillboards, cornerboards, close verges, and close moulded eaves, above a stone and concrete foundation. Plain frames surround its six varied windows, no two of which have the same sash, and which range from a small single pane window to a large twenty-four pane window. A modern door with a small builtin window and plain

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 36 Hancock Village Historic District

frame in the rear (southeast) facade opens onto the screened porch. The porch and the carport share the same asphalt shingled gable roof, supported by square posts and trimmed by close moulded lateral eaves with friezes, and by close verges on the clapboarded southeast gable. (The plywood ceiling is exposed, as are the rafters and tiebeams.) The carport at the southeast end has a crushed stone "floor". The screened porch at the northwest (inner) end has a raised, carpeted floor, and is enclosed by clapboarding on the northeast and by plain framed screen panels on the southwest and southeast. A southeastern paneled door with large multipane window, served by granite steps with wooden and metal railings, opens into the carport.

The lot is grassed with a few flowerbeds, as well as trees and shrubs, notably rows of shrubs along the side and rear boundaries. A concrete walk leads from the Common to the main entry. An unpaved drive from Hosley Road serves the carport. Stockade fences are found along the easterly boundary and along the northerly boundary east of the house.

#17 WHITCOMB STORE HOSLEY ROAD c.1813 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

This vernacular building was erected as a store for merchants John and Henry Whitcomb, on the Main Street lot they purchased in December 1812. The store must have been built soon after the land purchase on a site between the present library (#31) and the owners' house (#32). The store appears in a 1867 painting, as a one and a half story wooden building, set with its gable end facing the street. Sometime between 1867 and 1887, a portico, a pediment supported by four metal posts, was added to the street gable end. In 1894, the store went out of the business and the building was sold to Hiram Marshall, who promptly moved it to its present location on Hosley Road. Used by Marshall for a barber shop and pool room, the building was converted to a residence, sometime before 1922. By then, the portico has been enclosed, perhaps as part of the residential conversion. The old main entry and storefront windows were reused in the new gable end wall in their same relative positions. The side door and some of the side and rear windows were apparently added after the move to Hosley Road. In fact, three windows were installed as late as the 1970's. The concrete foundation and front steps were built about 1970. A carport and porch were added in 1977. And, in the early 1980's, the old storefront windows were ornamented with shutters and flowerboxes.

Three-quarters of the southeast lateral facade of the one and a half story, gable roofed main block is now covered by a carport and an enclosed porch, which share the same shed roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 37

Hancock Village Historic District

The rectangular main block is clapboarded with cornerboards above a concrete block foundation. The walls are trimmed by a pedimented box cornice with mouldings and frieze, save on the rear (southwest) gable, which has close verges with simple returns. A brick chimney with corbeled cap breaks the southeast slope of the asphalt shingled roof. In the center of the three bay street (northeast) gable end is the main entry, double paneled doors with builtin windows, served by a concrete landing and steps with modern metal railings. The entry is flanked on each side by the old store windows, each a large nine pane window whose plain frame butts up against the horizontal cornice of the pediment. (The windows are now decorated with large flowerboxes and plastic louvred shutters.) A plain framed two over two sash window appears in the gable. The other three facades each have three windows apiece, all with plain frames, but with a variety of sizes and sashes, including two over two sash, six over six sash, nine over six sash, and fifteen over ten sash. Towards the rear (south) on the southeast facade is found the side entry, a plain framed, paneled door with builtin window that opens onto the enclosed porch. On the rear (southwest) gable end, the concrete block walled basement is fully exposed, revealing a board door and two three pane windows.

The shed roof that covers the carport and the enclosed porch is supported by four square posts with simple braces. The roof has a plywood ceiling with exposed rafters, close verges, open lateral eaves with exposed rafters and fascia boards, and asphalt shingle sheathing. The carport has a paved floor. The enclosed porch to the southwest of the carport has a raised board floor and is enclosed by plain framed plastic panels, three panels in each facade. A glass door with metal frame and wooden steps on the northeast side of the porch opens into the carport.

The small lot is grassed with trees, shrubs, and a few flowerbeds. A stone walk serves the front entry, and a paved drive serves the carport. A rail fence marks the road frontage east of the carport. And another rail fence is found on the southwest side of the rear lawn. Behind the rear fence, the property descends a few yards into a ravine.

#18 WILKINS-WILDS HOUSE SAND HILL ROAD EARLY 19TH CENTURY BUILDING
CONTRIBUTING

The original portion of this wooden house was built on Prospect Hill northwest of the village. (The date for its construction has been given as both 1815 and 1829.) The building was moved to its present

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 38 Hancock Village Historic District

location on the east side of the Common sometime after 1840 (as it does not appear in a view of the Common drawn in that year) and before 1854 (when Royal Wilkins, a blacksmith said to have lived in the house, moved to California). It is now unclear what part of the present building was moved from Prospect Hill and what parts were added at the village site. But the building had acquired its basic form by the late 19th century, according to an 1894 photograph. Dormers were added to the cape sometime between 1894 and 1916. The cape's central chimney was removed in the 1930's. Between 1934 and 1955, the small garage addition was built, and the opening with canted corners added to the ell. In the late 1940's or early 1950's, the present pseudo-Colonial front entry was added. The present owners, who purchased the property in 1955, installed the overhead garage door and the glass louvers in the ell opening, restored small pane sash to some windows, and added the cape's rear dutch door (in the 1950's) and the hood over the rear barn door (in the 1970's).

The modified vernacular house now consists of a cape with a narrower one story, gable roofed ell to its southwest, a one and a half story, gable roofed barn attached to the southwest end of the ell (and set perpendicular to the ell), and a one story, shed roofed garage addition nestled in the east corner of the ell and the barn.

The cape is clapboarded with cornerboards above a cut granite block foundation. The box cornice with mouldings and frieze has returns on the more visible northeast gable, but the southwest gable only has close verges. The asphalt shingled roof is interrupted by three gable roofed wall dormers (two on the northwest and one on the southeast) and by a brick chimney with corbeled cap on the northwest slope near the southwest end. In the center of the five bay Common (northwest) facade is the front entry, a paneled door with two small builtin windows, a granite step, and a plain frame topped by a 20th century pseudo-Colonial pediment- a broken pediment decorated by small dentils on the rakes, little scrolls at the upper ends of the raking cornices, and a carved urn in the central gap. The other four bays of the Common facade and the two bays of each gable end have, with one southwestern exception, plain framed six over six sash windows, sometimes embellished with louvred shutters. The more irregular southeast (rear) facade has plain framed nine over six sash windows and the rear door, a dutch door with paneled lower section, a nine pane windows upper section, plain frame, and granite steps with a modern metal railing. The three wall dormers all have clapboarded walls, cornerboards, plain window frames, cornices with mouldings, sloping soffits, and friezes, and gable roofs. The smaller northwest dormers each contain a six over six sash window and are placed symmetrically above the second and fourth bays of the Common

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 39 Hancock Village Historic District

facade. The wider southeastern dormer , which has two six over six sash windows, was placed towards the south end of the southeast facade.

The ell covers the easterly five-eighths of the cape's southwest gable end. The ell's clapboarded walls are trimmed with cornerboards and close eaves. (The northwest wall is divided into two sections by a vertical board.) Plain frames surround the nine over six sash windows, including a double window in the southeast facade, as well as the opening with canted corners at the south end of the northwest facade, which is now filled by a central louvred glass door, flanking louvred windows, and single pane transom windows above the louvred windows.

The barn has a stone foundation, clapboarded walls (above a short vertical board base on three sides), cornerboards, close lateral eaves with friezes, a simple cornice with frieze on the northwest gable, close verges on the southeast gable, and an asphalt shingled gable roof. Plain frames surround the windows in the two bay gable ends and the more irregular southwest facade. With the exception of a six pane window in the southeast gable, the windows all have six over six sash. The southwest facade also contains a multipane glass door with plain frame, concrete steps with a modern metal railing, and a simple shed roofed hood with simple braces, exposed rafters, and fascia boards. In the east corner of the ell and the barn is the garage addition, built in front of the barn's original main door. Clapboarded with cornerboards, close verges, and a lateral cornice with sloping soffit and frieze, the garage has but one opening, a modern overhead garage door in a plain framed opening with canted corners.

The grounds are grassed with trees and shrubs. The lot is ornamented with flowerbeds, notably those around the house and a stone curbed flowerbed on the easterly boundary. The property does include part of the wooded bank on the east side of Sand Hill Road south of the Common. A paved drive southeast of the house leads from Hosley Road to the garage door. A picket fence with a gate marks the Hosley Road frontage west of the house. And a stone wall marks the southerly boundary.

#19 THE COMMON 1785 SITE CONTRIBUTING

From the incorporation of the Town in 1779 until 1785, the voters of Hancock were unable to agree on the site for the town meetinghouse. Finally, in December of 1784, a town meeting voted to ask the General Court to appoint a committee to settle the question. On May 3, 1785, the committee reported its decision to locate the meetinghouse on Norway Plain at the south end of Norway Pond. On the same day, a town

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 40 Hancock Village Historic District

meeting established a committee to meet with the landowner James Hosley to determine the bounds of the Common, which Hosley had already promised to give to the Town. The gift, formally accepted by the Town on November 25, was of a four sided piece of land (wider at the east end), which included much of the western section of Norway Plain south of Norway Pond.

The Common was regarded in its early years as a functional space, the site for public buildings and facilities. The first building erected on the Common was the meetinghouse, built in 1789-97. (The first meetinghouse burned in 1819 and was replaced in 1820 by the present meetinghouse, #23.) Other town facilities were also soon established on the Common, including the cemetery (#21) at the west end, and the town pound. And more buildings were erected- privately owned horsesheds for those attending Sabbath services and town meetings, the village schoolhouse, and a hearse house (later the tramp house) near the cemetery. The Town also granted sites on the Common to private organizations serving public needs. The March 1836 town meeting voted to allow the erection of a private academy, the Hancock Literary and Scientific Institution (#20), on the Common. In November of 1875, the Town voted to allow the building of an armoury by a local militia group, a structure which later became the Grange Hall (#22).

The first interest in the aesthetic improvement of the Common appeared in the middle of the 19th century. In 1851, when it was decided to repair and alter the meetinghouse, the Town also voted to allow, provided it could be done at no expense to the Town, the moving of the meetinghouse from near the center of the Common to the north side of the Common. On its new site, the meetinghouse was aligned with the church vestry (#24) and the other buildings on Main Street. This move, which left the center of the Common open, and the 1852 vote to set out trees on the Common were the first steps in the transformation of the Common from a building site to a public park.

The 1889 bequest of of Adolphus C. Whitcomb of \$10,000 for the improvement, enlargement and beautification of the Common furthered the cause of those who hoped the Common would become a village park. The committee appointed to suggest improvements using the bequest proposed the removal of all buildings, save the meetinghouse, and the landscaping of the Common as a park. But, this vision was not shared by the entire community. Many still saw the Common as the appropriate site for new public buildings. All were agreed that the old village schoolhouse should be replaced. But, while the Common committee and its supporters favored another site in the village, others felt that

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 41 Hancock Village Historic District

the new school should be built on the Common. Ultimately, the question of the school site had to be referred to the county commissioners for a decision. The commissioners selected the Common site, a decision accepted by the voters in May of 1891. The previous year, the Whitcomb legacy had been used to buy the dilapidated Literary and Scientific Institution building and a large lot of land on the south side of the Common. The stones of the old town pound were now used to build the foundation for the old Institution building, which was remodeled as the new village school (#20). This, however, proved to be the last time the Common was used as a building site for a major public building. (The old schoolhouse was demolished in 1892-93.)

The 1894 town meeting established a permanent Common committee and authorized the committee to obtain the advice of a specialist in landscape gardening. The committee hired Ernest W. Bowditch, a Boston landscape gardener, who prepared a report and a plan for the complete renovation of the Common, which were submitted to the Town in 1895. Some of Bowditch's proposals were ignored, but some were followed. The web of narrow cart paths that crossed the Common were, in time, replaced by the pattern of wider but fewer roads proposed by Bowditch. Bowditch proposed the purchase of additional land on the shore of Norway Pond and on the east side of the Common. The Town did vote in 1897 to purchase land on the east edge of the Common from the owners of the Baptist Seminary House (#15) and the Grayham House (#16). But further land acquisitions had to wait until the 1930's. Bowditch advocated the removal of the Grange Hall and the hearse house and the replacement of the old horsesheds scattered around the Common with one long curved building behind the meetinghouse. The new horsesheds (#23A) were built, but the hearse house was not removed until 1936; and the Grange Hall still remains and now serves as the post office. Bowditch's suggested system of paths and some of his proposed landscaping were ignored. But, the new plan, although imperfectly realized, did mark the transformation of the Common into a public park.

Twentieth century changes to the Common have, in fact, emphasized the aesthetic and recreational character of the Common. In 1907, Orland Eaton donated a water fountain (#19A) in memory of his wife, which was placed opposite the meetinghouse. 1909 saw the erection, with donated funds and labor, of the Shingle Style bandstand (#19B). The bandstand's prominent location was usurped in 1925, when the town war memorial was placed on the spot and the bandstand was moved a few yards to the southwest. The war memorial (#19C), erected by the Town with a bequest from Civil War veteran Heber J. Davis, was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1926. In 1929, playground equipment was donated, and a town flagpole

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 42 Hancock Village Historic District

was donated and erected on the Common. The 1930's saw the acquisition of additional land on the Common. The Nelson lot on the west side of Sand Hill Road and on the south side of the Common was purchased in 1931. The shore of Norway Pond was used for a new town beach, beginning in the late 1930's. Granite blocks were installed on the inland side of the beach in 1941 and 1942. And subsequently, a parking lot with steps down to the beach was provided. In 1946, a mill stone was erected to mark the site of the old village schoolhouse. The 1986 conversion of the Grange Hall to a post office saw the erection of another flagpole and the installation of an unpaved parking area and concrete walks. Today the Common remains the site of three important public buildings and the town cemetery, but it also serves as an attractive public park.

The Common is divided by roads into several distinct sections. Main Street and Stoddard Road set off the northern edge of the Common. This northern section is crossed near its center by Norway Pond Lane to Norway Pond and at its east end by the Cemetery Road. On the south side of Main Street are intersections with three roads, Old Dublin Road, Sand Hill Road, and a cross common road from Sand Hill Road. Old Dublin Road, which has a grassed triangle at its forked intersection with Main Street, sets off a westerly section that is mostly occupied by the Cemetery (#21). The cross common road also has a forked intersection with Main Street, creating a small triangle in front of the meetinghouse. Main Street, the cross Common Road, and Sand Hill Road surround a teardrop shaped section containing the Bandstand (#19B) and the war memorial (#19C). A curved driveway from Old Dublin Road and the cross common road to the school (#20) on the south side of the Common creates a large, oval, open space in the center of the Common and sets off a larger section south of the driveway and Old Dublin Road and west of Sand Hill Road. Finally, Hosley Road divides that section of the Common east of Sand Hill Road. Most of the Common areas are relatively flat, but the northerly sections slope to the north towards the pond, and south of the school, the large southerly section slopes steeply to the south.

The northerly section east of Norway Pond Lane is largely devoted to three buildings, the Meetinghouse (#23), the horsesheds (#23A) behind the meetinghouse, and the Grange Hall (#22), all of which will be described under separate sections, as well as to the town beach on the shore of Norway Pond. An unpaved drive from the Cemetery Road heads west behind the meetinghouse and follows the curve of the horsesheds to a partly paved parking lot east of the Grange Hall. The parking lot is also served by its own direct entry onto Main Street, and is connected to the Grange Hall by concrete walks. Off Norway Pond Lane to the west

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 43 Hancock Village Historic District

of the Grange Hall is an unpaved parking lot, which is connected to the town beach by earth and timber steps, flanked by a metal pipe and wooden post fence. A semicircular paved drive in front of the meetinghouse serves the building's front steps. Around the buildings, the area is grassed with some ornamental trees and shrubs, notably those found along the curved stone retaining walls to the east and west of the meetinghouse's rear (north) basement wall, and the clumps of trees behind the horsesheds. The slope to the town beach is also wooded. A wooden sign with raised letters identifying the meetinghouse stands to the east of that building. The Grange Hall, now used as the post office, has the expected mailbox and flagpole. The sand covered beach on the shore of Norway Pond is set off by two rows of large rough granite blocks at the foot of the wooded slope. A chain link fence with metal posts separates the beach area from Norway Pond Lane. The northerly section to the west of Norway Pond Lane is basically a tree covered slope, the only manmade structure being a stone retaining wall along part of the Lane.

The westerly section set off by Stoddard Road and Old Dublin Road is, as noted, largely occupied by the cemetery (#21) which shall be described separately. Rows of trees grace the cemetery's stone walls. A grassed area, roughly semicircular in shape, is found to the east of the cemetery. The small triangle formed by the forked intersection of Old Dublin Road with Main Street is also grassed, with a single tree.

Moving to the center of the Common, we find the large oval set off by Old Dublin Road, Main Street, the cross-common road, and the paved drive serving the school. This large open space is mostly grassed, with three trees at the west end and a fringe of unpaved parking spaces separated from the lawn by rows of boulders. The forked intersection of the cross common road and Main Street contains a small triangle with rounded corners, surrounded by a concrete curb. This small area, located on the main axis of the meetinghouse, contains the town's tall metal flagpole and the Eaton water fountain (#19A), described at the end of this section. The teardrop shaped section enclosed by Main Street, Sand Hill Road, and the cross common road is grassed with a few trees and shrubs, the trees marking the edge. In its center is the Bandstand (#19B). Northeast of the Bandstand stands the town's war memorial (#19C). Both the bandstand and the war memorial will be described at the end of this section.

The largest section of the Common, found south of the school drive, east of Old Dublin Road and west of Sand Hill Road, has two distinct parts, the flat open space to the north and steep wooded slopes to the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 44 Hancock Village Historic District

south. The School (#20), which will be described later, is found roughly in the center of the northern flat section, which is grassed with scattered trees and shrubs. A stone retaining wall continues to the east the line of the school's rear (south) basement wall. Playground equipment is found around the school. Near Old Dublin Road, a granite millstone is now mounted on its edge to mark the location of the former village schoolhouse, the present school's predecessor. The southern sloping section includes a deep gully to the southeast of the school. This section is now covered by a dense growth of trees and shrubs.

The eastern section of the Common, east of Sand Hill Road and south of Main Street, is divided by Hosley Road. This eastern section is grassed with some trees along the roads, save for a steep wooded bank along Sand Hill Road, as the road descends the slope south of Hosley Road. Unpaved drives lead to the Baptist Seminary House (#15). And an unpaved walk across the Common serves the front entry of the Grayham House (#16).

#19A EATON FOUNTAIN THE COMMON 1907 OBJECT CONTRIBUTING

In 1905, the town meeting created a committee to study the possible construction of a public water system for the village. An engineer hired by the committee suggested the building of a dam on Davis Brook. The land owner, Orland Eaton, donated the land for the dam and its reservoir. The water system was approved by the Town in 1906 and constructed in the summer of 1907. In the same year, Orland Eaton donated a water fountain providing drink for man and beast to be erected on the Common in memory of his wife. The ornate cast iron fountain has a large circular bowl set on a round pedestal. In the center of the bowl is an ornate water jet. On one side of the bowl is a protected drinking fountain for humans, shielded by a small "roof" topped by an urn.

#19B THE BANDSTAND THE COMMON 1909 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

In the early 20th century, Hancock had local bands, but no bandstand. So, in 1909, a bandstand was built on the Common at a cost of \$120.69. Much of the labor was donated. And the money was raised with donations from the Common Committee and the New Ideas Club, and with the proceeds of a show put on by the Fire Department. In 1925, the Bandstand was moved a few yards to the southwest, so that the new war memorial could be erected on its original site.

The octagonal Shingle Style bandstand has a high latticework base with sillboards and cornerboards topped by moulded close "eaves" with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 45 Hancock Village Historic District

frieze. As the main level is smaller than the base, the low wooden shingled walls of the main level flair out over the eaves of the base. The low walls are topped by a plain coping, on which stand the eight chamfered square posts with capitals that support the roof. The octagonal, asphalt shingled roof is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings and a shallow frieze. On the west side, board steps with beaded board side-walls lead up to the bandstand's board floor. On the interior, the low walls are sheathed with boards, and the octagonal board roof is unfinished with exposed rafters and tiebeams.

#19C WAR MEMORIAL THE COMMON 1925-26 OBJECT CONTRIBUTING

In 1919, an Honor Board listing Hancock's war dead was erected in front of the library (#31). A more permanent memorial became possible, when Heber J. Davis, a Civil War veteran, bequeathed \$2000 to the Town for the erection of a monument to Hancock's soldiers and sailors and sailors. The 1925 town meeting chose a three man committee to erect the monument to the veterans of all past wars. The committee chose the site of the Bandstand as the location for the memorial. The bandstand was moved. And the war memorial was dedicated on Memorial Day in 1926.

The granite monument has a stepped base, two plain lower bases and a moulded upper base, with brief dedicatory statements in raised letters. The tall square shaft rising from the base has bronze plaques mounted on its four faces. The easterly plaque carries the main inscription, an acknowledgement of Heber J. Davis's gift, and a list of the town's Civil War soldiers and sailors, including Lieutenant Davis. The other three plaques carry the names of the community's soldiers and sailors in the French and Indian Wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812, and World War I. The shaft is topped by a moulded entablature, boasting triglyphs with guttae at the ends of each frieze and a trophy in the center of each frieze, including crossed cannons with the United States shield, as well as crossed rifles, sabers, and anchors to honor the different services.

#20 DISTRICT NO. 1 SCHOOLHOUSE THE COMMON c.1836 BUILDING
CONTRIBUTING

In response to an obvious need for secondary education, two academies were established in Hancock in 1836, one in the new vestry (#24) by the Congregationalists, and the other by the Baptists. The Baptist group submitted a request for land on the Common in December of 1835, which was granted by the annual town meeting in March of 1836. The Hancock Literary and Scientific Institution was chartered by the state on June 14,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 46 Hancock Village Historic District

1836. The academy opened in August, 1837 in a fine academy building erected by local builder Ebenezer Ware. The rectangular, two and a half story, gable roofed building was set on the south side of the Common, with its north gable end facing the center of the Common. The north gable end was the main facade, containing the entry and topped by the belfry. The academy closed in 1851. An attempt was made to revive the school in 1858, but that effort soon failed. The school building was used as a boarding house. But, by the late 1880's, it was abandoned and dilapidated. The Town therefore decided by votes in 1889 and 1890 to use the Whitcomb legacy for the improvement and beautification to purchase the old academy building and have it removed from the Common. At the same time, the village school district decided to build a new schoolhouse to replace the old brick schoolhouse on the Common. However, after a long controversy, it was decided to reuse the old academy building as the new village school on a new Common site not far from the building's original location. In 1894, the building was moved onto a new foundation built of the stones from the old town pound. The building was reoriented and extensively remodeled. The building was placed with its lateral side facing the Common and a new entry pavilion was built in the center of that new main facade. The belfry was moved to the center of the main block roof. The old entry was removed, and the building renovated to become a truly Victorian school. A fire escape (now covered by a hood) was added in 1939. And, in 1983, the building was resheathed in vinyl, with vinyl "clapboards" and trim.

The two and a half story, gable roofed main block of the wooden school building has a two stage belfry in the center of its roof and a two story, gable roofed entry pavilion in the center of the north lateral side facing the Common. The main block and the pavilion are both set on cut granite block foundations, but, because of the slope of the land to the south, the brick walled basement level is fully exposed on the south (rear) side of the main block. The main block and the pavilion are both now sided with vinyl "clapboards" and trimmed by vinyl "cornerboards" with simply moulded caps. And their slate roofs are trimmed by vinyl clad box cornices with vinyl frieze and returns. (A brick chimney with corbeled cap is found on the south side of the roof ridge at each end of the main block.) The windows of the pavilion and the main block have six over six sash, plain vinyl frames topped by simple vinyl clad lintel mouldings, and, save on the rear (south) facade, louvred shutters. The main entry, double paneled doors with builtin windows, is found in a recessed entry (featuring granite and concrete steps, a board floor, vinyl "clapboarded" sidewalls, a vinyl clad ceiling, a plain vinyl outer frame with simply moulded lintel, and decorative louvred shutters) in the north gable end of the pavilion. The pavilion's gable end has two

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 47 Hancock Village Historic District

six over six sash windows in the second story, and a round four pane window with simply vinyl frame in the gable. The one bay sides of the pavilion have the usual six over six sash windows, as do the four bays (two bays on each side of the pavilion) of the main block's north facade. The main block's four bay gable ends have more of the same windows (including two in each gable), save that in the first story, two eastern windows and one western window are double windows. The five bay rear facade has a central modern metal door with plain frame and four six over six sash windows with vinyl frames in the basement. Double windows appear in three of the first story bays. The first and second story each has a paneled door (with a builtin window, a four pane transom window, the usual vinyl trim and lintel) that opens onto a metal fire escape with "grate" landings and steps and simple metal railings, supported by metal braces at the upper landing and by metal posts at the lower landing. The fire escape is sheltered by a wide shed roofed hood at the main block cornice level. The vinyl clad hood is supported by simple braces and trimmed with close vinyl eaves and verges.

In the center of the main block roof is the square belfry. The base and the slightly smaller belfry stage are both sheathed by vinyl "clapboards", and trimmed by vinyl "cornerboards" with simply moulded caps and by vinyl clad box cornices with friezes. In each face of the belfry stage are found a pair of louvers sharing the same plain vinyl frame. The belfry is covered by a square, squat "bellcast" roof, crowned by a tall octagonal wooden pinnacle topped by a globe on which stands an elaborate metal weathervane.

#21 PINE RIDGE CEMETERY THE COMMON c.1783 SITE CONTRIBUTING

In 1783, while the location of the meetinghouse was still under debate, the Town voted to establish a burying ground where the cemetery is now located and paid Abner Whitcomb nine shillings for clearing one acre for the graveyard. Burials are said to have taken place here even before the land became town property in 1785, when Deacon Hosley donated the land for the Common. The first tombstone was erected in 1789. The cemetery was fenced with posts and rails in 1794. In 1806-07, it was enlarged and enclosed on three sides by stone walls. The east end was left without a wall as horsesheds marked that boundary. After the sheds were removed, a stone wall was built on the east end. The cemetery was twice enlarged at the northwest corner. An 1847 survey revealed that the wall in that corner was in the wrong place, so it was moved to the north. And, in 1963, L. Vernon Briggs donated a small plat of land at the northwest corner. The cemetery served as the town's only public cemetery until 1874, when the Norway Plain Cemetery was established

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 48 Hancock Village Historic District

because the Pine Ridge Cemetery was filling up. But the older cemetery has seen some burials even in the mid 20th century.

In plan, the stone walled cemetery enclosure is a large rectangle modified on the long sides to conform to the adjoining roads, by the addition of a small triangle at the west end of the north side and by the removal of a triangular shaped piece at the east end of the south side. Three gateways, flanked by granite gateposts, break the fieldstone walls, one gate in the east wall facing the common and two gateways in the north wall (at the west end and near the center of the wall). The eastern gateway and the central northern gateway still have board gates mounted on their gateposts. The two acre cemetery is grassed with scattered shrubs and trees, notably rows of trees along the stone walls. The land is rolling and often uneven.

The grave markers are largely 19th century monuments, with a scattering of 18th century and 20th century monuments, the latter concentrated in the new northwest corner. Most of the monuments are slate and marble slabs facing westward and arranged in north to south rows. Among the late 19th century monuments are two tall octagonal shafts, two tapered square shafts (one topped by an urn), and a granite obelisk. The one tomb is set in the north slope of a natural depression. On the south (downhill) side of the earth covered mound, an inscribed marble "door" with paneled brownstone side trim and lintel is set in a wall of rough granite blocks. Some eleven family plots are outlined by granite curbs. And fifteen plots are protected by granite posts, usually connected by chains, although, in some cases, the chains have disappeared. Two plots are enclosed by elaborate cast iron fences of similar design with elaborate posts topped by knobs and set on granite bases, and decorative fences and gates. (The gates of both fences and the railings of one fence incorporate relief scenes of sheep resting underneath large trees.)

#22 GRANGE HALL MAIN STREET c.1876 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

At a special town meeting in November, 1875, the voters authorized the construction on public land of an armoury and public hall for Section B of the New Hampshire Battery, a local militia group. The selectmen, instructed to select and stake out a suitable piece of land, chose to locate the new building on the Common west of the Meetinghouse. The building was probably erected soon thereafter, but the militia unit did not survive very long. In 1881, the building was sold to the John Hancock Grange, which had been organized in 1874. In 1916, the building was enlarged by cutting the structure in two, moving the north end back fifteen feet, and filling in the resulting space. In 1986, the building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 49 Hancock Village Historic District

was turned over to the Town and subsequently remodeled for the village post office. A new addition containing a loading dock was built onto the rear and a southern window was replaced by a new entry for the post office lobby. But, otherwise, the exterior was left practically unchanged.

The two and a half story, gable roofed main block now has a narrower, two story, gable roofed rear addition containing the loading dock on its north (rear) gable end. The main block, set on a stone and concrete foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards. Plain frames surround the doors and the six over six sash windows. The windows lighting the upper story hall are appreciably larger than the first story windows. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by a wide plain cornice with sloping soffit and frieze. The two bay south (street) gable end now has the public post office entry, a paneled door with builtin window, sheltered by a hood with simple braces, a plywood ceiling, a clapboarded gable, close eaves and verges, and a wooden shingled gable roof. The west facade has four first story windows and three larger second story windows. The east facade has three windows in each story, as well as two entries, both beaded board doors with diagonal boarding. The southern door is sheltered by a large shed roofed hood with simple braces, a clapboarded half gable and a beaded board half gable, a cornice with sloping soffit and frieze, and a wooden shingled shed roof. The rear (north) gable end still retains one of its second story windows, although the other has now been clapboarded in. In the first story, a modern metal door with builtin window opens onto the loading dock.

The rear addition, set on a concrete foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards and a cornice with sloping soffit and frieze. The asphalt shingled gable roof is asymmetrical, being longer on the west slope. The west facade has a plain framed metal door in the basement level, while the north gable end has a square stuccoed exterior chimney. The east side of the addition is open for the full height of the wall, so that part of the roof shelters the parking area in front of the loading dock. While the addition's enclosed upper story is clapboarded on its east side, the first story is a loading dock (open on the east side) with concrete base, wooden steps at the north end, board floor, and plywood sidewalls.

#23 HANCOCK MEETINGHOUSE MAIN STREET 1820 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

On October 28, 1819, Hancock's first meetinghouse burned to the ground. On November 15, special meetings of both the Town and the Congregational Society established committees to confer with each other on the building of a new meetinghouse. The two meetings adjourned to November 19, when they heard the reports of their meetinghouse committees. The town

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 50 Hancock Village Historic District

committee reported their recommendation that the new meetinghouse should copy in size, construction, and form the Congregational meetinghouse in Dublin, and that the Town should contribute \$1000 to the Society, which would undertake the actual construction. The town meeting accepted the report and its recommendations, and voted that the new building should be erected on the site of the old meetinghouse. The Society committee suggested to the Society meeting the creation of committees, one to oversee the construction of the foundation and steps, the other to oversee the building of the meetinghouse itself. The Society meeting did establish the two committees, and, at a later adjourned meeting, settled on the dimensions and design of the building. The building was erected by local builder Jacob Ames and Mr. Kilburn of Dublin (actually Samuel Kilburn of Fitzwilliam, who had helped build the Dublin church). The completed building was dedicated on October 25, 1820. This splendid Federal style meetinghouse was part of the Templeton Run, a group of New Hampshire churches inspired by the 1811 meetinghouse, erected in Templeton, Mass. by Elias Carter and Jonathan Cutting. The Hancock meetinghouse was modeled on the vanished Dublin church, which was modeled on the Fitzwilliam Town House, which, in turn, was based on the Templeton meetinghouse. The Hancock meetinghouse is remarkably similar in both composition and ornamental details to the still extant Fitzwilliam and Templeton buildings. It does differ from its predecessors in having an entry pavilion in place of the monumental portico found on the earlier buildings. The decision to change the design was made by the Congregational Society on November 29, when it "voted to build the projection with close work"². In fact, the pavilion echoes the columns of the Fitzwilliam portico in its paired monumental corner pilasters and incorporates into its main facade the entry and the second story windows (including Palladian window) that were sheltered by the Fitzwilliam portico. The basic design of the Hancock meetinghouse must therefore be attributed ultimately to the builders of the Templeton church.

In the winter of 1850-51, the Town and Society both held meetings on the alteration and moving of the meetinghouse. It was decided to divide the interior into two stories, the lower story to be a town hall, the upper story to be the church auditorium. The meetings also agreed to the moving of the building to its present location, provided it was done at no expense to the Town and the Society. In 1851, the building was moved and altered. The internal division was reflected in the new windows that appeared on the side facades, particularly the tall upper story windows of the church auditorium. (These windows were fitted with stained glass until the 1938 hurricane blew them out. They were then fitted with the

2. "Records , First Congregational Society in Hancock, 1819-1852" (manuscript, collection of Hancock Congregational Church) p.20

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 51 Hancock Village Historic District

present clear glass.) In 1872, a town clock, paid for through private subscriptions, was installed in the steeple. But, no significant exterior changes have been made since then. The only 20th century changes have been the installation of antique lamps, a sign, and a bulletin board at the main entry in 1966, and the construction of a fire escape on the rear facade in 1976.

Centered on the south (Common) gable end of the two and a half story, gable roofed main block is the shorter and narrower, two and a half story, gable roofed entry pavilion. Rising from the roofs of the pavilion and the main block is the four stage steeple, topped by an octagonal spire. (The four stages diminish in size and height, as the steeple rises.)

The main block and the pavilion share many features, including cut granite block foundations, clapboarded walls, sillboards, paneled cornerboards, and slate roofs. Both use similar elaborate box cornices with mouldings, frieze, and shaped modillions, pedimented on the south (street) gables, where they are supported by monumental pilasters and embellished by architraves on the horizontal cornices. (The rear north gable of the main block has a shallower cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns of the lateral cornices. The north gable end also has plain cornerboards instead of the paneled cornerboards found on the front and sides of the building.)

The entry pavilion's three bay main (south) facade is framed at each corner by the usual paneled cornerboards and by pairs of two story tall, wide pilasters with simple bases and Ionic capitals, applied over flush boarding. The main entry is three tall, almost identical, doors, all with granite sills and moulded frames. The central entry is double, two paneled doors beneath a two panel transom, while the side doors are four paneled beneath two panel transoms. Each doorway is flanked by paneled pilasters, whose capitals are decorated by short grooves and by mouldings. The six pilasters, set on the flush boarding found between the closely spaced doorways, all support the entablature found above the entire entry. The entablature includes a pronounced, moulded cornice decorated by mutules with guttae, a rope moulding, and a moulding decorated by drill holes, and a frieze ornamented by short flutes. Electrified antique English lanterns are now mounted between the doorways. A sign and a bulletin board, of similar design with moulded frames, scalloped lower edges, and scrolled tops, are mounted on the two pairs of corner pilasters. The entry is served by wide granite steps stretching the length of the facade. In the center of the pavilion's second story is a Palladian window, with a central twenty-four pane window topped by a twelve pane fanlight and flanking ten pane sidelights. The window has a continuous sill, four

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 52 Hancock Village Historic District

paneled pilasters with simply moulded capitals, projecting cornices above the sidelights (ornamented with small modillions, mouldings, and friezes decorated by carved foliage), and a shallower moulded semicircular arch with carved keystone above the central window. (The arch projects into the horizontal cornice of the pavilion's pediment.) The second story's side bays each contain a twelve over twelve sash window with moulded frame. In the center of the flush boarded, pedimented gable is an oval eight pane window with a central wooden oval and radiating muntins. The oval window's moulded frame has a beaded rim and is crowned by a small carved urn. Attached to the urn and descending on both sides of the window frame are long symmetrical curving branches of carved foliage. Beneath the window is found simply silhouetted applied sawn ornament in the shape of curved branches. The sides of the shallow pavilion are one bay deep, each having a twelve over twelve sash window with moulded frame in both levels.

The south (street) gable end of the main block has, like the pavilion, paneled cornerboards and similar pairs of tall monumental pilasters with simple bases and Ionic capitals, set on flush boarding at the outer corners. The pilasters support the pedimented cornice (with an architrave on the horizontal cornice). (The horizontal cornices of the main block and the pavilion are continuous, being placed at the same level.) The main block's pedimented, clapboarded gable is windowless. But to each side of the pavilion is found one bay containing a twelve over twelve sash window in both the first and second stories. The east and west side facades of the main block are virtually identical. Each first story has seven twelve over twelve sash windows in moulded frames, all topped by a wide horizontal board that runs from cornerboard to cornerboard. The upper church auditorium is lit by four large and tall, plain framed sixteen over sixteen sash windows in each side. The rear (north) gable end has an exposed fieldstone basement wall, beneath the granite block foundation, which is interrupted by a plain framed modern metal door. The first story has five twelve over twelve sash windows with moulded frames, and a fire escape door, a paneled door with multipane builtin window beneath a transom panel and a moulded frame, like the window frames. Another fire escape door, a six panel door with moulded frame, appears in the second story. Both doors open onto a metal fire escape, which has "grate" landings and steps, and simple metal railings, and is supported by metal braces. High in the gable is a six over six sash window with moulded frame.

The tall square base of the steeple, which rises from the roofs of both the pavilion and the main block, is clapboarded with paneled cornerboards and a box cornice with frieze decorated by small carved modillions beneath the cornice and by reeding on the frieze. In each of the base's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 53 Hancock Village Historic District

three public facades is found a large, round wooden clock face with Roman numerals and ornate clock hands. The rear (north) facade features an eight over twelve sash window, which was given a cornice and frieze like that of the pavilion's Palladian window, decorated by small modillions and by carved foliage on the frieze.

The square open belfry stage is somewhat smaller than the base, and is surrounded by corner "pinnacles", each having a square die with moulded base and top, and a tall wooden pyramid ending in a carved knob. The flush boarded belfry is framed by pairs of corner pilasters, each pair set on a shared pedestal and topped by the belfry's box cornice with frieze, which is decorated by small modillions on the cornice and by diamond shaped ornaments on the paneled frieze. Each face of the belfry contains a large opening, topped by a moulded semicircular arch with "imposts" and "keystone" and filled by a balustrade with moulded rails and simple balusters. Through the openings can be seen the bell (produced by Paul Revere's Sons) and its heavy framework.

The smaller octagonal third stage is surrounded by a balustrade (square in plan like the belfry stage it stands on), with decoratively sawn slats, moulded rails, and square corner posts topped by carved urns. The flush board third stage is trimmed by corner pilasters and by a box cornice with mouldings, mutules (complete with guttae), and a frieze. Each face is largely occupied by a semicircular arched opening, framed with a sill and an arch with "imposts" and "keystone". In the four cardinal (south, east, west, and north) faces, the openings each contain a six over six sash window, topped by a louver in the tympanum. The other four openings are completely filled by louvers.

The octagonal upper stage, again smaller than its predecessor, is surrounded by a balustrade (octagonal in plan), with decoratively sawn slats echoing those in the third stage balustrade, moulded rails, and corner posts topped by urns (smaller versions of the urns on the third stage balustrade). Sheathed with flush boarding, the short upper stage is trimmed by corner pilasters and a box cornice with mouldings, modillions, and frieze. Each face contains a painted oval "window" of the same shape as the oval window in the pediment and of a similar design with a central oval "pane" and six outer "panes" divided by radiating "muntins". The upper stage is crowned by an octagonal balustrade with intersecting curvilinear "slats", moulded rails, and corner posts topped by still smaller carved urns. The tall, octagonal, wooden shingled spire is crowned by a large wooden globe on which stands a metal weathervane with two metal globes and a lyre shaped vane.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 54 Hancock Village Historic District

#23A HORSESHEDS THE COMMON 1895 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

Behind the meetinghouse stands the horsesheds, suggested by landscape designer Ernest Bowditch to replace the buildings that stood on the Common. The horsesheds were designed and built under the supervision of a local carpenter, W.D. Fogg, in 1895. Save for the enclosure of some bays in the 1930's, the horsesheds have changed little since their construction.

The plan of the one story, gable roofed horsesheds is unusual, as the building was built in an arc of approximately 100 degrees and some 180 feet long. Set on a stone foundation, that is quite high on parts of the long curving northerly facade, the horsesheds are clapboarded with cornerboards on the gable ends and on the northerly facade. The slate roof is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, that has a very wide overhang, supported by simple braces, on the southerly side, the inner side of the curve. (The braces at each end of the southerly overhang are incorporated into the gable ends by clapboarding and plain trim.) The clapboarded gable ends and northerly facade are solid, save for two plain framed screened openings, one in the southeast gable end, the other in the northerly facade. The inner southerly facade has nineteen bays, each having a semielliptical arched opening, with plain side trim between the bays and flush boarding above the bays. The thirteen easterly bays are open with dirt floors (save for a shallow concrete section at the rear of each bay), board walls, and a roof with exposed rafters and tiebeams. The six westerly bays are now enclosed by vertical beaded boarding. Each enclosed bay has a central plain framed paneled door, which vary in their design, topped by a large plain framed two pane transom opening. (Save for the two western bays, which have screened transom openings, the transom openings are now boarded up.)

#24 CONGREGATIONAL VESTRY MAIN STREET 1836 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

The Congregational Vestry was built in 1836, under the auspices of the Congregational Church and Society. By a subscription paper dated January 1, 1836, some seventy individuals subscribed to shares in a building "which shall contain an apartment for the occasional of God to be called the Vestry also an apartment for a public Academy"³. The church vestry was housed in the first story, Hancock Academy (and, later, other private and public secondary schools) in the second story. This impressive brick building, which illustrates the transition from the Federal style to the

3. Town History Committee A PRELUDE TO HANCOCK'S SECOND HUNDRED YEARS
(1976) p. 61

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 55 Hancock Village Historic District

Greek Revival style, has seen few changes. The belfry was once crowned by a railing with pinnacles, which was removed sometime between 1879 and 1890 (according to two dated photographs). The only other exterior change has been the installation of a fire escape and a fire escape door on the rear facade in 1961.

The vestry is a two and a half story, gable roofed brick building with a two stage wooden belfry tower astride the roof ridge, directly above the main facade, the south (street) gable end. The brick walls are laid in common bond and set on a cut granite block foundation. The wooden box cornice with mouldings and frieze is pedimented on the street gable, but the rear (north) gable has a shallower cornice with frieze and returns of the lateral cornices. The asphalt shingled gable roof is broken by the belfry, and by a small brick chimney at the north end of the ridge. The two identical entries are found in the two central bays of the four bay street facade. Each is a seven panel door with granite sill and step, and a moulded wooden frame, whose upper cornerblocks are decorated with Greek frets. Each entry is topped by a semicircular louver in a semicircular brick arch. Between the two entries, an ornate metal lamp is mounted on the wall. On all four facades, the windows of the first two stories have wooden sills, moulded wooden frames, flat brick arches, twelve over twelve sash in the first story, and twelve over eight sash in the second story. The pedimented south gable features a twelve over twelve sash window, with the usual wooden sill and moulded wooden frame, but also boasting a semicircular louvred fan in a semicircular brick arch. The five bay east and west lateral facades are unchanged. But one second story window on the four bay rear (north) gable end has been replaced by a paneled door which opens onto a metal fire escape, supported by two tall round metal posts set on concrete piers. The fire escape has metal "grate" steps and upper landing and simple metal railings.

The base of the square wooden belfry is clapboarded with corner pilasters. Its box cornice with mouldings and frieze is decorated by Greek frets applied to the frieze on the more visible south, east and west sides. The smaller belfry stage is surrounded by four square wooden corner posts, each topped by a simple moulding and a tall pyramidal "pinnacle" crowned by a simple moulded square cap. The belfry is sheathed with flush boarding and trimmed by corner pilasters. The low pitched, almost flat, roof is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, ornamented by applied Greek frets, like those on the base cornice frieze, on the three more public sides, as well as an applied diamond in the center of the frieze on all four sides. In each face of the belfry stage is a semicircular arched louver, whose frame is ornamented by "imposts" and a "keystone".

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 56 Hancock Village Historic District

The Vestry grounds are grassed with a small clump of trees at the southwest corner of the building, as well as shrubs on three sides of the building and along the picket fence that marks the north boundary of the lot. Brick walks lead from the sidewalk to the two entries. And a paved drive from the Cemetery Road to the barn of the neighboring Bugbee House (#25) crosses the property just to the rear of the building.

#25 BUGBEE HOUSE MAIN STREET PROB. EARLY 19TH CENTURY BUILDING
CONTRIBUTING

The origins of this house are obscure. It appears to have been standing by the 1830's, when David and Mary Ramsey lived here. Originally, the house was a cape, and so appears in early 20th century photographs. But, sometime between 1915 and 1919, a full second story was added to the main block. Other 20th century changes include the exterior chimney, added to the main block by 1948, and the southerly addition on the east side of the ell, which is not shown on the 1907 village map. More recent changes to the barn have included an overhead garage door, new windows in 1978, and a jutout to accomodate a larger automobile in 1983.

The two and a half story, gable roofed main block has a one and a half story, gable roofed ell on the westerly portion of its rear (north) facade and overlapping the main block's northwest corner to the west. The entire east facade of the ell is covered by two shed roofed additions. Attached to the north end of the northern easterly addition is the one and a half story, gable roofed barn.

The main block is clapboarded with sillboards, cornerboards, lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes, and shallower gable cornices with friezes and returns of the lateral cornices. In the center of the asphalt shingled gable roof is a large brick chimney with corbeled cap. Plain frames surround the main block windows, which, with one exception, have nine over six sash. In the center of the five bay south (street) facade is the main entry, with a brick step and a six panel door, whose plain frame is topped by a simply framed four pane transom window, which, in turn, is crowned by its own delicate cornice with mouldings and miniature dentils. The two bay east gable end has a gable window with louvers beneath a six pane upper sash. The two bay west gable end is dominated by a central exterior painted brick chimney with stepped shoulders and a simple corbeled cap. In the gable, a plain framed quarter-circular louver butts up against the chimney. The usual nine over six sash windows appear on the north (rear) facade.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 57 Hancock Village Historic District

The ell has clapboarded walls, cornerboards, close eaves and verges, and an asphalt shingled gable roof. The narrow visible portion of the south gable end is barely wide enough to contain a plain framed five panel door with concrete step and three pane transom window. Plain frames also surround the nine over six sash windows in the main level (two on the west and three on the north) and the single six over six sash window in the north gable.

The one story additions east of the ell, the older northern section and the modern southerly section, do share the same continuous shed roof sheathed with asphalt roll paper. (The southern section of the roof is interrupted by two plastic "bubble" skylights.) Their only facades, the east walls, are both clapboarded with cornerboards. The north addition's east facade, covered by a simple box cornice with frieze, contains a plain framed nine pane window. The south addition wall, set a few inches in front of the north addition facade, has close eaves, a central modern plate glass door with wooden frame and plain trim, and flanking tall, large, double, single pane casement windows with vinyl frames.

The attached barn is again clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges, beneath an asphalt shingled gable roof. Vertical boards divide the east and west facades. Plain frames surround the modern overhead garage door in the west facade, the board door in the north gable end, and the usual variety of windows, including a new triple window in the north gable. A shallow, board walled, shed roofed jutout projects from the east facade to accomodate a larger automobile.

The grounds are grassed with trees and shrubs, notably a row of trees on the rear (north) boundary. The already mentioned partly paved drive from Cemetery Road crosses property #24 to serve the barn's west garage door. Brick walks lead from the sidewalk to the main entry and from the drive to the ell's south door. The front walk is lit by a lamp-post with a pseudo-Colonial lamp. Picket fences with wooden posts mark the east and north boundaries.

#26 STONE HOUSE MAIN STREET 1780's OR 1790's BUILDING
CONTRIBUTING

The fine Federal style house was built for cabinetmaker David Stone. It is known to be one of the four earliest houses in the village. And different traditions have identified it as either the first or the second house built in the village. A date as early as 1781 has been assigned to the building, but that would make the house predate the final selection of the village site and the donation of the Common, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 58 Hancock Village Historic District

therefore seems somewhat unlikely. The house could, in fact, have been built as late as the 1790's. There are also differing traditions on whether the main block or the ell was the original house. But, Roy Baker, who restored the house in 1959, found that the main block was the earliest portion of the house. The ell is said to have been added in 1820. The ell's vestibule appears on the 1907 village map, and may well be much earlier. The house was restored and renovated in 1959, the renovation including new window sash and a new quadruple window in the ell.

The two and a half story, gable roofed main block has a two story, gable roofed ell attached to the east end of its rear (north) facade. On the east facade of the ell is found a small, one story, gable roofed vestibule.

The main block is clapboarded with sillboards and cornerboards above a cut granite block foundation. The south and north lateral facades have similar box cornices with mouldings and friezes, but the public south cornice is further distinguished by a moulding ornamented with drill holes and notches. The gables have shallower cornices with mouldings, friezes, and returns of the lateral cornices. In the center of the asphalt shingled gable roof is a massive brick chimney with corbeled cap. In the center of the five bay south (street) facade is the main entry, a six panel door, served by granite steps, and topped by a moulded lintel and a blind semicircular arch with intersecting "tracery" in the tympanum and a moulded arch. The door and its blind arch are framed by pilasters with simple bases and capitals supporting a triangular Doric pediment complete with triglyphs and guttae above the pilasters and mouldings decorated with drill holes in the cornice. The horizontal cornice of the pediment is interrupted by the blind arch which projects up into its flush boarded tympanum. Moulded frames surround the shorter six over six sash window in the second story above the doorway and the nine over six sash windows in the side bays of both stories. Nine over six sash windows with moulded frames also appear in the other facades, two in the first two stories of both gable ends, one in each gable, a double first story window and two second story windows in the rear (north) facade. The gable ends each have a side door, a six panel door with five pane transom window, moulded frame, and granite step in the east gable end, a paneled door with built-in window, moulded frame, and granite step in the west gable end.

The ell is clapboarded with a stone foundation, sillboards, cornerboards, close verges, and lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes. (The more public east cornice is more elaborate than its western counterpart.) A large brick chimney with corbeled cap is found in the center of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 59 Hancock Village Historic District

the asphalt shingled gable roof. Moulded frames again surround the windows, most of which have twelve over twelve sash, although nine over six sash do appear in one western and two eastern windows, and fifteen pane sash are found in the quadruple window in the first story of the west facade. The ell is served by a paneled door with builtin window and moulded frame in the west facade and by a vestibule attached to the six bay east facade. The shallow vestibule is clapboarded with sillboards, cornerboards, shallow gable cornices, and a horizontal box cornice with mouldings and frieze that is continued as the horizontal cornice across the pedimented east gable. The pedimented gable is filled with flush boarding, while wooden shingles sheath the gable roof. The vestibule sides are windowless, but the three bay east gable end is filled by a central, plain framed, six panel door with granite step and its flanking six over four sash windows with moulded frames.

#26A SUMMERHOUSE MAIN STREET 1940's BUILDING NONCONTRIBUTING

To the rear (northeast) of the house is a small, one story, screened summerhouse, built in the 1940's by owner Charles Sheldon. The square summerhouse is supported by square posts at the corners, flanking the plain framed screen door in the center of the east side, and in the center of the other three facades. The large openings are filled by screened panels above a board base on the inside and by square patterned lattice-work on the outside. The asphalt shingled pyramidal roof is trimmed by open eaves with exposed rafters.

#26B GARAGE MAIN STREET EARLY 20TH CENTURY BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

North of the house stands the garage, which does not appear on the 1907 village map, but is known to have been standing in the 1920's. The one and a half story, gable roofed main block has a small, one story, shed roofed addition (housing another automobile stall) on its west gable end. (The west addition was obviously built at a later date.) The main block is clapboarded with cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns, beneath an asphalt shingled roof. Plain frames surround the few six pane and twelve pane windows, and the sliding paneled door with beaded board infill and two builtin windows in the south (street) facade. An exterior concrete block chimney is now found on the north facade. The western addition, trimmed with cornerboards, close verges, and a simple lateral box cornice with frieze, is clapboarded save for the south half gable, which is filled with vertical boarding. A three leaved door in the south end retains two older paneled leaves with builtin windows, but now has a plain modern leaf on the east end. The door and the single window found in each of the other two facades are all plain framed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 60

Hancock Village Historic District

#26C STUDIO MAIN STREET c.1970 BUILDING NONCONTRIBUTING

Directly behind (north of) the garage is the studio, built about 1970. The one story, shed roofed wooden building is sheathed with vertically grooved plywood, trimmed by cornerboards, close verges, and wide overhanging lateral eaves with large exposed rafter ends and narrow fascia boards, and sheltered by a low pitched, asphalt shingled roof. Plain frames surround the single six over six sash window in each gable end, and the paneled door with builtin window in the south "gable" end. But, the wide double sliding glass door in the west facade has a simply moulded frame.

The grassed grounds of the Stone House are ornamented with trees, shrubs, and flowerbeds, notably around the house. A flagstone patio with a short stone retaining wall is found in the northwest corner of the main block and the ell. An unpaved walk leads to the front steps of the house. An unpaved drive on the east side of the house (connected at two points with the drive of the Low-Davis House, #27) leads to the garage. A row of tall shrubs marks the west side of the drive. The west lawn is protected from the street and the Bugbee House (#25) by a tall hedge. Arbors stand near the studio and the west boundary. A rail fence surrounds a small garden to the west of the studio. The boundary with property #25 is marked by a picket fence with wooden posts, while the rear north boundary is marked by the chain fence with granite posts of the adjoining Norway Plain Cemetery.

#27 LOW-DAVIS HOUSE MAIN STREET PROB. MID OR LATE 1820's BUILDING
CONTRIBUTING

The late Federal style brick main block was built as a store for David Low, owner of the Stone House (#26), sometime after Low's arrival in the village in 1824. Later in the 19th century, the building was converted to a residence and presumably acquired its present ell and barn, both of which are shown on the 1907 village map. At some time in the 20th century, the present barn doors were installed. The 1963 restoration and renovation of the house included the restoration of small pane sash in the windows, the replacement of the front door, and the addition of the present first story windows in the ell and of the screened openings in the north side of the barn.

The two and a half story, gable roofed brick main block has a one and a half story, gable roofed wooden ell on the eastern three-fifths of its rear (north) facade. The north gable end of the ell is covered by a large, tall, one and a half story, gable roofed barn, set perpendicular to the ell.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 61 Hancock Village Historic District

The brick walls of the main block are laid in common bond on a cut granite block foundation. The asphalt shingled gable roof, broken by two brick chimneys on the north slope, is trimmed by lateral wooden box cornices with mouldings and friezes and by close moulded wooden verges with friezes and returns of the lateral cornices. In the center of the five bay street (south) facade is the main entry, a plain framed six panel door flanked by plain framed four pane two-thirds sidelights, all sharing a granite sill. Served by a granite step, the entry is topped by a semielliptical blind louver set in a semielliptical blind arch. (A "Colonial" metal lamp is mounted next to the entry.) The windows of the main block have plain wooden sills and frames, and, with one exception, twelve over twelve sash. The west gable end has two windows in each story, the east gable end three first story windows and two second story windows. In each gable, a semi-elliptical louver is found in a deep semielliptical arched recess. The rear (north) facade has but two windows, a twelve over twelve sash window in the first story and an eight over eight sash window in the second story.

The one and a half story wooden ell is clapboarded with cornerboards and close eaves with friezes beneath an asphalt shingled gable roof. Plain frames surround the windows, the three older kneewall three over three sash windows and the four recent first story six over six sash windows found in both (east and west) facades. (One first story western window is a triple window.) The two doors, a board door in the west facade and a four panel door in the east facade, also have plain frames, as well as granite steps.

The wooden barn is placed with its west gable end continuous with the ell's west wall. The barn is clapboarded with cornerboards on the south (street) facade and beneath the gable in the west gable end. Vertical boarding covers the west gable and the east gable end, while wooden shingles with cornerboards sheathe the north (rear) facade. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by close eaves and verges. Plain frames surround the few but varied windows, as well as a board door with builtin window in the north facade and three double doors, all paneled with builtin windows, in the west gable end. (Above the central double door is a thirty pane window that apparently once served as the transom window for a higher central barn door.) On the north side are a rank of six plain framed, full length screened openings, sheltered by a shallow board hood and usually covered by plywood.

#27A PLAYHOUSE MAIN STREET c.1965 BUILDING NONCONTRIBUTING

North of the barn is found a small, one story playhouse. The playhouse began its career as a shipping crate used to ship family belongings

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 62 Hancock Village Historic District

from Europe. The crate was converted into a child's playhouse about 1965. The vertically boarded walls are trimmed by sillboards on the north, south, and west. The wooden shingled gable roof has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. The dutch board door in the west gable end and the two double, two pane casement windows (in the west and north facades) have no finish trim.

The grounds of the Low-Davis House are grassed and ornamented with flowerbeds around the house, as well as many trees and shrubs, notably a group of tall pines behind the barn. An unpaved drive (connected at two points with the drive of the Stone House, #26) is found west of the house and barn. Portions of the east boundary are marked by a stockade fence and a stone wall. Another stockade fence is found north of the barn. At the north end of the lot is a family cemetery, enclosed on three sides by a stone wall and on the north by the chain and granite post fence of the neighboring Norway Plain Cemetery.

#28 JOHN HANCOCK INN MAIN STREET PROB. LATE 18TH CENTURY BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

This hotel was built as a tavern for Noah Wheeler. The traditional date for the building is 1789, but it may have been built somewhat later. The original tavern (the five western bays of the main block) was subsequently enlarged to the east by two bays. During the Greek Revival period, the building acquired a two story columned porch on the south and east and two new entries opening onto the two floors of the porch. (The porch appears in an 1867 view of the hotel.) In 1875, the building was purchased by J.F. Eaton, who promptly replaced the original gable roof with a new upper story beneath a mansard roof and built a new ell. Sometime after 1892, the main block's south facade received its eastern secondary entry.

In the early 20th century, bathrooms were installed and Colonial Revival design features added (most notably a monumental portico). With these modifications the structure's character was returned somewhat to its original design intentions as its form took on a more classical appearance. Nevertheless, the building's evolution resulting from continual use as an inn remains apparent. One can easily identify elements from the main periods, Federal/Greek Revival main block, French Second Empire Mansard roof, and Colonial Revival portico.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 63 Hancock Village Historic District

The hotel's two and a half story, mansard roofed main block has a monumental (two story high) hip roofed portico on its south and east facades. The rear (north) facade of the main block is covered by a one story, shed roofed dining room addition on the west and a two story, gable roofed ell on the east. (The ell overlaps the main block to the east to cover the north end of the easterly portico.)

The main block is clapboarded on three sides, but sheathed with horizontal flush boarding on the south (street) facade. The walls are trimmed by cornerboards and, on the east and south, by sillboards. The asphalt shingled mansard roof has a steep lower slope which flares at the base, over the moulded cornice seen only on the west side. The lower eaves are covered by the portico on the south and east sides. And on the rear (north) side, the lower slope of the mansard roof was eliminated, the clapboarded rear wall being continued up to the moulded cornice with frieze that marks the break between the upper and lower slopes of the roof. The lower roof slopes are broken by shallow dormers with plain framed six over six sash windows, flush boarded sides, box cornices with mouldings, and low pitched shed roofs. Four dormers appear on the south (street) side, three each on the east and west ends. (The newer central western dormer is smaller than its companions.) Two large brick chimneys with corbeled caps break the upper roof ridge.

The seven bay south (street) facade and the five bay west and east facades of the main block all contain six over six sash windows with moulded frames. (The central windows in the west facade are smaller than their companions.) The third bay from the west, in the south facade, contains the main entry in the first story and an identical entry in the second story, which formerly opened onto the upper story of the porch. Both entries have an eight panel door flanked by full ten pane sidelights, paneled pilasters framing the door, and a paneled outer frame with upper cornerblocks and an outer moulding. The lower entry is flanked by elaborate wall lamps, and topped by a painted wooden sign mounted above the door. The upper entry now opens onto a shallow iron balcony with simple braces, "grate" floor, and an ornate railing. The south facade also contains a secondary entry in the second bay from the east, a plain framed paneled door with builtin window flanked by small "Colonial" lamps. The east end features a central side entry, a four panel door with four pane transom window and moulded frame. The rear (north) facade of the main block has plain framed six over six sash windows, three in the second story and two in the "third" story. The second story has a short plain framed glass door with wooden frame which opens onto the roof of the dining room addition. The upper story features another fire escape door, a paneled door with builtin window, which opens onto a wooden landing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 64 Hancock Village Historic District

with board floor and simple railing, which is supported by plain braces. A metal ladder attached to the wall beside the landing leads down to the dining room roof. The portico that covers the east and south facades is two feet shallower on the east side. The board floor is interrupted by a concrete floor on portions of the east side. Five bays wide on the south and four bays wide on the east, the portico is served by three sets of granite steps, in the second bay from the west on the south side, and in the southern and central bays on the east side. The nine two story tall, square pillars are ornamented with moulded bases and capitals. The low pitched, asphalt shingled hip roof is trimmed by a wide box cornice with mouldings and frieze.

The ell is clapboarded with cornerboards, close verges, and wide lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes, beneath an asphalt shingled gable roof. With the exception of three recent awning style single pane windows in the first story, which have simply moulded frames, the windows and doors all have plain frames. The ell is now lit by a variety of windows, including, besides the three awning style windows, a six pane window, three one over one sash windows (one a double window), four wide eight over eight sash windows, and ten older six over six sash windows. The only entries are a modern, metal framed screen door (covered by plywood at night) in the south gable end, which opens onto the portico, and an eastern paneled door with builtin window, which is sheltered by a modern hood with simple braces, close eaves and verges, and a shed roof sheathed with asphalt roll paper. Four modern vents serve the kitchen in the first story. And a tall exterior painted brick chimney with corbeled cap and conical chimney pot is found on the west facade.

The one story dining room addition, which covers the western two-thirds of the main block's north facade, is clapboarded with cornerboards. The low pitched shed roof is sheathed with asphalt roll paper and trimmed by close verges and a simple lateral box cornice with frieze. The four bay north facade has a paneled door with builtin window, plain frame, and brick steps with modern wrought metal railing, as well as three triple windows with a sixteen pane central window, flanking eight pane casement windows, and simply moulded frames. A similar window, with a central thirty-two pane window, flanking eight pane casement windows, and the same simply moulded frame, appears in the west end.

#28A SHED MAIN STREET 1939-40 BUILDING NONCONTRIBUTING

North of the Inn, on the west boundary of the lot, is a one story, gable roofed shed. The shed was built about 1939-40 as a garage. Subsequently part of the building collapsed. It is also said to have been

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 65 Hancock Village Historic District

moved at some date to its present position. The wooden shed is sheathed with vertical boarding on the west facade, and with novelty siding on the east facade and in the north and south gable ends (save for the gables themselves, which are sheathed with horizontal boarding). The walls are trimmed with cornerboards, close verges, and close lateral eaves with friezes. The metal sheathed gable roof is asymmetrical, having a longer western slope. The only window is a plain framed double window with six pane sash in the south gable end. The three bay east facade features the three plain framed doors, a modern overhead garage door in the central bay and double board doors in the side bays.

Save for a large unpaved parking lot east of the hotel (which is connected to the street by a short unpaved drive), the large hotel lot is grassed with trees and shrubs. The lawns between the hotel and the street on the south and the parking lot on the east are shallow, with unpaved walks to the portico. Northwest of the building is a pleasant back lawn, surrounded by trees and flowerbeds, and protected from the street by a stockade fence. A stone and brick walk from the dining room door leads to this back lawn. North of the back lawn and the parking lot is a large field, which includes the shed (#28A), and is bounded on the north and east by hedges. Another hedge marks part of the parking lot's east boundary. The west boundary is marked in part by a stockade fence and in part by a stone wall.

#29 TOMBSTONE TERRITORY RIGHT-OF-WAY MAIN STREET EARLY 1950's
SITE NONCONTRIBUTING

Originally a private road to a garden behind the Inn (#28), this drive became the right of way to a house lot sold to Robert Fish in the early 1950's. The narrow right of way is an unpaved gravel drive, fringed on the east by a grassed strip. Only fourteen feet wide, that portion of the right of way included in the District occupies about one thirty-fifth of an acre. Of no architectural interest and of little historical interest, the right of way is considered a noncontributing site.

#30 EATON STORE MAIN STREET 1894 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

This late 19th century vernacular store building was erected in 1894 for J.F. Eaton, owner of the hotel (#28), on the edge of his property. In 1946, a shed on the rear was moved and rebuilt as a house (now located outside of the District). The present rear addition and front doors was probably added in the mid 20th century. The modern eastern windows probably date from the 1960's. The storefront windows were

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 66 Hancock Village Historic District

subdivided by applied sash bars and mullions in the 1970's. The mid to late 1980's saw the addition of the skylights and a rear gable window. Basically, however, this store building, now used for offices, retains its late 19th century appearance.

The one and a half story, gable roofed main block is set with its south gable end facing the street. A narrower, one story, shed roofed addition is found on the north (rear) gable end.

The main block is clapboarded with cornerboards above a cut granite block foundation. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns, save on the rear (north) gable, which has close verges. Each roof slope is punctuated by two modern skylights. The west slope also boasts a brick chimney with corbeled cap, while the east slope has a modern chimney with fake "brick" covering. The first story of the south gable end is occupied by a storefront with a recessed central entry. The entry, double plain wooden doors with a four pane transom window and plain frame, is set in a recess with concrete steps and floor, and beaded board ceiling. The angled sides of the entry have low paneled bases, but are virtually devoted to windows, which share plain frames and continuous sills with the large display windows flanking the entry. The angled entry windows are two pane windows now subdivided by applied mullions and sash bars into eighteen pane windows. The large display windows are four pane windows similarly subdivided into thirty-six pane windows. The large display windows and the entry share the same continuous moulded lintel. Moulded lintels also grace the two two over two sash windows in the gable. Plain frames surround the three two over two sash windows in the west facade (which also feature louvred shutters), two large single pane windows and a small two pane window in the east facade, a paneled door with window and a six pane gable window in the north gable end.

The rear addition, on the eastern four-fifths of the main block's north gable end, is clapboarded with cornerboards above a concrete foundation. Its asphalt shingled shed roof is trimmed by close verges and a simple lateral box cornice with frieze. The addition is lit by plain framed one over one sash windows, a double window in the west facade and a rank of six windows stretching from cornerboard to cornerboard in the north facade. A plain framed door with multipane builtin window in the west facade is sheltered by a modern hood with simple braces, plywood ceiling, clapboarded gable, close eaves and verges, and an asphalt shingled gable roof.

The building occupies most of its small lot, leaving only narrow

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 67 Hancock Village Historic District

strips of land on the sides and rear of the building. The Main Street front is occupied largely by a granite curbed, brick and flagstone paved area, fringed by low hedges. A paved walk from the street serves this paved area. (And a flagstone walk serves the rear addition door.) Two painted wooden signs hang from posts in the front area. And two cedar trees flank the Main Street facade of the building.

#31 HANCOCK TOWN LIBRARY MAIN STREET 1882 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

The Hancock Town Library, established in 1860, was housed in its early years in the Whitcomb Store (#17). In April of 1880, a town meeting accepted Adolphus C. Whitcomb's offer of \$2000 to build a one story, brick library building. In June, a suitable Main Street lot was purchased from J.F. Eaton, owner of the hotel (#28). Architect A.R. Esty (probably architect Alexander R. Estey of Boston and Framingham, Mass.) provided plans to the building committee for \$72. The building, erected by local contractors Albert Jaquith and Alvah Copeland, was completed in 1882. It cost, complete with land, curbing, and furnishings, \$4306.35, of which A.C. Whitcomb gave \$3700. By the 1920's, the library was overcrowded and the library trustees were seeking funds to enlarge the building. Fortunately, L. Helen Kimball bequeathed the residue of her estate for the library enlargement. The bequest was accepted by a special town meeting in June, 1923. At the March 1924 town meeting, a committee was appointed to obtain plans for an enlargement. The plan for a Colonial Revival addition, prepared by the Boston architectural firm of J.D. Leland & Company, was approved by another special town meeting in August. The addition was erected in the fall and winter of 1924-25 by local contractor Frank A. Wood and Son. The library, enlarged at a cost of \$14,535.61, was reopened to the public in March of 1925. Save for the rebuilding of the chimney, no other exterior changes appear to have been made to the building.

The one story, brick library building now consists of two distinct sections, the original Victorian library, L-shaped in plan with a main block, sheltered by a gable on hip roof, and a shallow hip roofed projection on the south half of the main block's east facade; and the hip roofed Colonial Revival addition, which covers and overlaps the entire south (street) side of the original building, effectively hiding it from public view.

The Colonial Revival addition has a high foundation of brick laid in flemish bond, topped by a simple brick watertable. The upper walls, also laid in flemish bond, are ornamented by a course of headers at the base. The slate sheathed roof has copper ridge mouldings, and a wooden box cornice with mouldings and frieze. In the center of the five bay street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 68 Hancock Village Historic District

(south) facade is a very shallow, gable roofed entry pavilion, which projects just four inches from the addition's main wall, and has the same brick walls, foundation, slate roof, and box cornice (the latter distinguished here by returns). Set in a semicircular arched recess with concrete floor and high brick arch is the main entry, double, four panel doors, framed by paneled side trim and a moulded lintel, and topped by a five pane semicircular fanlight with moulded frame in the tympanum. The entry is flanked by elaborate metal lamps on brackets to each side, and by small painted wooden signs identifying the library and listing its hours on the east. In front of the entry is a concrete floored, brick faced landing, served by curved concrete steps with brick base to the east and west. The landing and steps are protected by wrought metal railings with simple balustrades and posts topped by small globes. Four large nine over nine sash windows with wooden sills, moulded wooden frames, and flat brick arches complete the symmetrical street facade of the addition. The east and west ends each boast a large triple window with a central nine over nine sash window, flanking three over three sash windows, wooden sill, moulded wooden frame, and flat brick arch. The north facade is windowless.

The original building has more elaborate walls. Both the main block and the eastern projection are set on a high rough granite block foundation with a dressed granite watertable. (On the rear north facade of the main block, the watertable was replaced by a simple brick watertable.) The brick walls are laid in stretcher bond and incorporate courses of darkened bricks, and two projecting granite string courses. Directly above the watertable is a course of darkened bricks. About two feet above the watertable is found (save, again, on the north facade of the main block) a rough granite string course with dressed margins. Above and below this string course are courses of darkened bricks (which are also continued across the main block's north facade, despite to omission of the string course). High in the walls is found a smooth, moulded granite string course, again with courses of darkened bricks above and below it. Between the two stringcourses on the more public east and west facades are found large rectangular recessed panels, four on the main block's west facade and two on its east facade, as well as two on the eastern projection's east facade. Stepped brick courses on the upper and lower edges of the panels include darkened brick courses. The upper wall between the upper granite string course and the cornice is ornamented by another course of darkened headers. The brick cornice itself is distinguished by a corbel table and a course of quarter round bricks. The slate roofs have copper ridge mouldings. The small gables of the main block's gable on hip roof were given slight jerkinheads and scalloped bargeboards, and were filled with louvers. In the center of the main block roof is a large brick chimney

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 69 Hancock Village Historic District

with tapered base and capped flue. The original building now has no entries, and only a few windows. On the north facade of the eastern projection, a six over six sash window with moulded wooden frame is inserted between the two string courses. In the center of the main block's north facade, another six over six sash window with moulded wooden frame is topped by the upper string course, but, in the absence of the lower string course, has its own rough granite sill with dressed margins. The stack area at the north end of the main block is lit by high, small, three pane windows, with moulded window frames, set above the upper string course beneath triangular brick arches. Four such windows appear on both the east and west facades, and five more are found on the north facade.

The small library lot is grassed with a single small tree and some shrubs, notably foundation shrubs. A granite curb along the west boundary and the street frontage is interrupted by the two concrete walks serving the main entry steps. An unpaved drive to the east of the building has a row of short granite posts to its west.

#32 JOHN AND HENRY WHITCOMB HOUSE MAIN STREET 1813 BUILDING
CONTRIBUTING

John and Henry Whitcomb were brothers who not only shared a business, the Whitcomb Store (#17), now relocated to Hosley Road, but also built a double house on the Main Street lot they purchased in December of 1812. The contracts for the building of this fine Federal style double house still survive. In December of 1812, local builder Jacob Ames signed an agreement to build the house, a document that described the proposed building in some detail, referring to other Hancock houses as models. The form of the roof was to echo the roof of the Charles Symonds House (#36), the outside finish that of the Oliver Lawrence House, the two front doors that of Noah Wheeler's house. The agreement called for the completion of the house by November 1, 1813. A March 1813 agreement was made with mason Zadok Chapman to do the brickwork, the brick ends and the chimneys, the work to be done between July 1 and August 10. In November, 1813, another agreement was made with Josiah Abbott to paint the entire house (to be paid in board while doing the work and with goods from the Whitcomb store). The two brothers were both married on December 26, 1813 and brought their brides to the recently completed double house. The main block of the house seems to have been changed little, if at all, since its construction. The north end of the ell was remodeled by Mr. and Mrs. Foster Stearns in the 1930's, with new sheathing and windows on the north gable end. After 1933, dormers and an oriel window were added to the ell. But, these changes have had little effect on the appearance of the building from the public highways.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 70 Hancock Village Historic District

(As permission was not obtained to enter the property, the description of this property is limited to what may be seen from the public streets and the adjoining public library grounds.) The two story, hip roofed main block of this double house has a long, one and a half story, gable roofed ell, centered on its rear (north) facade. A one story, shed roofed porch is found on the ell's west facade.

The main block has brick east and west ends and wooden street (south) and rear (north) facades. All four facades are set on a cut granite block foundation and trimmed by tall wooden corner pilasters with moulded bases and capitals. The clapboarded wooden walls are also trimmed by sillboards. The windows of both the wooden and brick facades have moulded wooden frames, wooden sills, and louvred shutters. The low pitched hip roof is trimmed by a wooden box cornice with mouldings and frieze. At each (east and west) end, the asphalt shingled roof is broken by a pair of tall brick chimneys with corbeled caps. In the two central bays of the six bay street (south) facade are found the two identical main entries, each served by granite steps. The six panel door in each entry is topped by a moulded lintel and a six pane semicircular fanlight with moulded frame. Each door and fanlight is framed by tall pilasters supporting a pronounced moulded cornice. The four side bays of the first story and all six bays of the second story are filled by six over six sash windows, with the usual moulded frames and louvred shutters. The east and west brick ends are identical. In each four bay facade, the second bay from the rear (north) contains a side door, a paneled door with builtin window, served by granite steps and set in a semicircular arch beneath a six pane fanlight in the tympanum. Each side entry has a simply moulded deep frame and louvred shutters. The windows of the brick ends have six over six sash, moulded frames, and shutters. All that can be seen of the rear (north) facade is the single bay to the east of the ell, which is visible from School Street and which contains a six over six sash window of the usual design in each story.

The long ell is sheathed with clapboards on the long east and west sides and with wooden shingles on the north gable end, and is trimmed by sillboards, cornerboards, plain window and door frames. The asphalt shingled gable roof, trimmed by lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes and by close verges, has two gabled dormers on each slope. Each dormer has a plain framed six over six sash window, clapboarded walls with cornerboards, and an asphalt shingled roof with simple eaves. The west facade has, from the south to the north, two nine over six sash windows, a paneled door with builtin window, a triple window with nine over six sash, another paneled door with builtin window, and double board doors. The triple window and the two paneled doors are sheltered by the three bay wide, one bay deep porch, which has a slat base, latticework sides

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 71 Hancock Village Historic District

with plain framed segmental arched openings, close verges, a lateral box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and an asphalt shingled gable roof. The east facade has, from the south to the north, two nine over six sash windows, a paneled door with a four pane transom window, two more nine over six sash windows, a three sided oriel window (with clapboarded base, a window in each side, a box cornice, and a hip roof), and a triple window with six over six sash. The north gable end, visible from School Street, has two central doors flanked by two triple windows with six over six sash, as well as another triple window in the gable.

#32A BARNS MAIN STREET 19TH CENTURY BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

To the northwest of the house stand the barns, two connected gable roofed barns, a western two and a half story barn and a wider eastern one and a half story barn. The barns appear in a photograph of the house published in 1894, but no doubt date from earlier in the 19th century. The only known recent change was the replacement of a southern entry in the west barn by a new entry in its east facade. The northeast corner of the west barn and the southwest corner of the east barn overlap. Both barns are set with their gable ends facing the street. The three visible facades of the west barn are clapboarded with cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. The two bay south gable end has two twelve over eight sash windows in each full story and a nine pane gable window. The east facade has a door and two tall eighteen pane windows in the first story and three nine over six sash windows in the second story. The west facade has two windows in each story, with nine over six sash in the first story and six over six sash in the second story. The east barn's clapboarded south (street) gable end is trimmed by cornerboards and a cornice with frieze. It contains a tall, large central door topped by a multipane transom window, a board door, and a six pane window in the main level, and an eight over eight sash window in the gable. The east facade, sheathed by vertical boarding and trimmed by cornerboards, contains a door and two six pane windows.

#32B GARAGE MAIN STREET 1960's BUILDING NONCONTRIBUTING

To the east of the house's ell stands the garage, built in the 1960's and therefore considered non-contributing. The garage is clapboarded with cornerboards, close verges, and simple lateral box cornices and is covered by an asphalt shingled gable roof. The south (street) gable end of the one story building contains the plain framed overhead garage door. One window appears in both (east and west) lateral sides, but the north gable end is windowless.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 72 Hancock Village Historic District

The visible grounds of the John and Henry Whitcomb House are grassed with trees and shrubs. Two brick walks serve the house's two main entries. Unpaved drives to the east and west of the house serve the garage and the barns. At each end of the street frontage can be seen the remaining portions of a fine wooden fence with round rails, moulded top rails, and tall square posts with moulded caps.

#33 DAVIS-JAQUITH HOUSE MAIN STREET MID 19TH CENTURY BUILDING
CONTRIBUTING

This building was erected as a shop for shoemaker Joshua Davis, probably soon after his purchase of the lot in 1828. By the 1850's, it had been converted to a house. It has been suggested that Albert Jaquith, a carpenter who lived here in the late 1850's, added the front section to enlarge the building. It is also tempting to attribute the Carpenter Gothic eaves trim to him, as well. Whoever was responsible, the result was a pleasing mid 19th century vernacular house. In 1894, a Victorian entry porch was added. Later changes, probably dating from the 20th century, include the addition of the bay window, the dormers, the deck and the modern garage door on the barn. (The bay window does not appear in photographs dating from the 1920's, and the dormers on the front section do not appear in photographs published in 1948.) The barn, formerly sheathed with vertical boarding, has also been resided.

The house proper consists of two distinct sections, both one and a half stories high and sharing the same continuous east facade and the same east slope of the gable roof. The front (southern) section (approximately fourteen feet long) is a yard wider than the larger section (approximately thirty-six feet long) to its rear (north). On the east facade of the rear section is found the small, one story, hip roofed entry porch. Covering the rear section's north gable end is the wider one and a half story, gable roofed barn, which has an open wooden deck in the center of its own north gable end.

The house proper is clapboarded with wide cornerboards above a cut granite block foundation. The cornices have mouldings, sloping soffits, friezes, and bargeboards. The lateral (east and west) bargeboards are of a different design than the south gable bargeboards. The lateral bargeboards might best be described as "scalloped", while the gable bargeboards are "scrolled" with echoing cutouts. (The small visible portion of the front section's rear north gable has close verges.) The asphalt shingled gable roofs are broken by two plain brick chimneys (one on each slope of the rear section roof) and by four dormers (one on each slope of the front

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 73

Hancock Village Historic District

and rear roofs). The two similar dormers on the front section are both clapboarded with cornerboards, a plain framed six over six sash window, close eaves and verges, and an asphalt shingled gable roof. The small eastern rear dormer has a plain framed six over six sash window in a flush boarded front, clapboarded sides with cornerboards, close moulded eaves and verges, and an asphalt shingled gable roof. The wider western rear dormer is clapboarded with cornerboards, three plain framed three over three sash windows, a lateral box cornice with frieze, close verges, and a shed roof. The windows of both the front and rear sections are similar in size and have plain frames and louvred shutters. Six over six sash fill all of the front section windows, the one western window, the two eastern windows, and the three first story windows and two gable windows of the street (south) gable end. The rear section has six two over two sash windows on the west facade and two six over six sash windows on the east facade, which also contains a three sided bay window. The bay window has a board base, paneling beneath the windows, three plain framed six over six sash windows sharing a continuous sill, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a low pitched hip roof. But the main feature of the east facade is the entry, located in the rear section, just north of the front section. The plain framed entry is a four panel door flanked by five pane three-quarters sidelights, and opening onto the small entry porch. The one bay wide and one bay deep porch has a latticework base, board floor, four chamfered square posts (with moulded capitals and ornate sawn brackets) set on pedestals, a beaded board ceiling, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a low pitched hip roof. The porch's side bays are filled with wooden railings with plain vertical and horizontal struts arranged in rectangular patterns and a moulded hand rail. The front bay shares modern metal railings with its central granite steps.

The barn, set on a stone foundation, is sheathed with clapboards on the west and south, and with asphalt shingles on the north and east, and is trimmed by close eaves and verges. The south (street) gable end has only a plain framed modern overhead garage door. Plain frames also surround the barn's windows, which typically have six panes or six over six sash, as well as a basement board door with builtin window in the east facade, and the double multipane glass doors in the center of the north gable end. The double doors open onto a wooden deck, with a high latticework and slat base, eastern board steps, a board floor, and a simple slat railing.

The lot is grassed with trees and shrubs, notably along the boundaries and around the building. An ornate wooden fence with simple slats connected by decoratively sawn ornaments and supported by square wooden

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 74 Hancock Village Historic District

posts with moulded caps (at the corners and flanking the central gateway) is found on the street frontage and on the west side of the front lawn. The gateway serves a paved drive that runs east of the house to the barn. A slight drop in the land necessitates a stone retaining wall to the east of the drive. Stone walls mark the rear (north) boundary and parts of the side (east and west) boundaries.

#34 WHITCOMB-FULLER HOUSE MAIN STREET EARLY 19TH CENTURY BUILDING
CONTRIBUTING

Oliver Whitcomb, who owned this property from 1806 to 1825, is said to have built the first house on the site. This house may still be found in the present building, probably as the southern portion of the ell, which appears to the present owner to be the oldest part of the house. An early to mid 19th century construction date seems appropriate for the present vernacular main block. A Victorian veranda had been added on the east gable end by 1891. The original plain frame of the main entry was embellished by pseudo-pilasters and a louvred fan sometime after 1891 and before 1948. The ell, only one story high in the 1870's, was later raised to two stories, but in the mid 20th century, was reduced again to one and a half stories. Overhead garage doors were also installed in the ell. The present owners restored the porch and sillboards in 1977-78, and since then, have installed an oriel window on the main block, a dutch door and two windows on the ell.

The wooden house is L-shaped in plan, with a two and a half story, gable roofed main block parallel to Main Street, and a one and a half story ell paralleling School Street and attached to the east half of the main block's north (rear) facade. A one story porch, with an open balcony on its roof, covers the main block's east gable end.

The main block is clapboarded with sillboards and cornerboards above a brick and stone foundation. The asphalt shingled gable roof, punctuated by a painted brick chimney on each slope, is trimmed by lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes (the front south cornice being somewhat more elaborate than the rear north cornice) and by shallow gable cornices with mouldings, friezes, and returns of the lateral cornices. In the center of the five bay south (Main Street) facade is the main entry, a six panel door with full five pane sidelights, served by granite and brick steps with stone sidewalls. The entry's plain inner frame is, in turn, framed by outer pseudo-pilasters (fluted side trim with bases and moulded tops) and crowned by a blind semielliptical louvred fan in a moulded frame. Plain frames surround the main block's windows, virtually all of which have six over six sash. A double window

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 75 Hancock Village Historic District

is found in both gables, on the two bay west gable end and the more irregular east gable end. The east gable end has two six over six sash windows in each full story, a taller six over nine sash window and a six panel door in the first story, and a multipane glass balcony door in the second story. (The four bay wide porch which covers the entire east gable end has a latticework base and a board floor. The five double wooden posts (each with a simple base, moulded capital, and a central slot rounded at both ends) are connected by latticework railings with sillboards, simple moulded rails, and square capped posts flanking the entries with granite steps at the south end and in the north bay of the east side. The roof, with its beaded board ceiling and box cornice with mouldings and frieze, is topped by another latticework railing with sillboards, plain hand rails and simple posts, surrounding the second story balcony.) The rear (north) facade of the main block has more six over six sash windows, one in the first story and two in the second story, as well as a three sided oriel window in the first story. The oriel window has a tapered clapboarded base, simply moulded window frames, a central eight over eight sash window, four over four sash windows on the angled sides, a shallow box cornice with mouldings, and a copper sheathed hip roof.

The one and a half story ell is covered by a gable roof, save for the south end, which is covered by a shed roofed extension of the main block's roof. The ell is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door trim. The asphalt shingled roof is trimmed by close verges on the north (rear) gable. The east and west sides have gable cornices like those of the main block on their southerly half gables and horizontal box cornices with mouldings and friezes on their northerly portions. The east (School Street) facade, which is now clapboarded continuously with the main block's east gable end, features three nine over six sash windows (including one in the upper half gable), a paneled door with builtin window, and two modern overhead garage doors in openings with canted corners. The north gable end has a board door in both the main level and the gable. The west facade has a dutch door, paneled in the lower half and windowed in the upper half, which opens onto a wide board floored platform with wooden steps. The west facade's five windows, including the single window in the southerly half gable, have varied sash (six over six sash, nine over six sash, and twelve over eight sash).

The lot is grassed with trees and shrubs, notably foundation shrubs around the house, rows of trees along the streets, and a row of trees and shrubs along the west boundary. A fine wooden fence along Main and School Streets has a latticework railing, with plain lower rail and a simply moulded upper rail, between large square posts with simply moulded caps.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 76 Hancock Village Historic District

The fence is interrupted on Main Street by two gates of the same basic design, which serve brick walks to the main entry steps and the southern porch steps. A "Colonial" lamp is set on a wooden lamppost beside the porch walk. A wide opening in the School Street fence serves the unpaved drive to the garage doors in the ell and a small unpaved parking area. Brick walks run from the drive to the eastern porch steps and the ell's eastern door. In the area north of the main block and west of the ell can be found a small brick patio. A stone wall marks part of the east boundary. And a trellis for vines stands on the north boundary.

#35 DAVIS-TITUS HOUSE MAIN STREET EARLY 19TH CENTURY (OR LATE 18TH CENTURY) BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

According to the research of the present owner, part of this vernacular house (the eastern end of the main block) originally stood on the adjoining property #36. When the Charles Symonds House (#36) was built there about 1809, the building is believed to have been moved to its present location and enlarged by the addition of the present three western bays of the main block. Probably in the late 1830's, the house is said to have been enlarged to the rear to serve as a dormitory for Hancock Academy, receiving the small rear addition, new upstairs bedrooms, and the asymmetrical, two-pitched rear roof line at that time. The Greek Revival entry must also date from the mid 19th century. Around 1905, the barn, which had been on the adjoining property #36, was moved and placed over a Beverly jog at the rear northeast corner of the main block. In the 1920's, the barn (originally boarded) was clapboarded, and its sliding southern door replaced by the present double hinged doors. In the late 1940's, the present owners removed Victorian porches which had been attached to the house, and installed the east gable end door and the large multipane rear window on the main block. The rear addition was converted to a porch about 1950, enclosed about 1965, and given a copper roof about 1970.

The two story, gable roofed main block has a small, one story, shed roofed addition on its rear (north) facade and a one and a half story, gable roofed barn attached to its northeast corner.

The main block, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with sillboards and cornerboards. The south (street) facade is topped by a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, while the gables have shallow cornices with friezes and returns of the south cornice. The rear (north) facade has close eaves with friezes. The asymmetrical gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The rear (north) slope is longer and two pitched, the upper section being steeper than the lower rear section.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 77

Hancock Village Historic District

A brick chimney with a simple cap is found at each end of the roof ridge. The nine over six sash windows of the three public facades all have plain frames. In the center of the five bay street facade is the main entry, an eight panel door flanked by five pane three-quarter side-lights above panels, and served by a granite step. The door itself has a plain frame. But the entry's outer frame is paneled with raised fields in the panels and in the large paneled upper cornerblocks and in the deeper panel in the center of the door lintel. The two bay east gable end has a plain framed paneled door with builtin multipane window and granite step, as does the wider west gable end. The rear facade has three more nine over six sash windows in the first story, but it also has a thirty-five pane first story window and two second story six over six sash windows. Covering the west half of the main block's rear facade is the addition, whose copper clad shed roof continues (with a slight deviation) the line of the main block roof's upper section. The addition's west wall is continuous with the main block's west gable end, sharing its clapboarding, sillboard, and cornice. The west wall still contains a plain framed nine over six sash window. But, the north and east walls are filled with pairs of large, plain framed, sliding, plate glass doors. A simple cornice with sloping soffit is found on the north, while the clapboarded eastern half gable has close verges.

The barn overlaps both the north and east facades of the main block by a few feet. The barn is set on a stone foundation, sheathed with clapboards, and trimmed with cornerboards, plain window and door frames, and close eaves and verges (save for the south street gable, which is trimmed by a simple box cornice with frieze). Besides the usual variety of windows, the barn has three entries, double paneled doors with multipane builtin windows (beneath a board hayloft door) in the south gable end, a paneled door with builtin window in the west facade, and a board door in the north gable end.

The grounds are grassed with trees and shrubs, notably tall maple trees around the front lawn and along School Street. The front lawn is enclosed on the Main Street frontage and on the east side by a wooden fence with simple rails and large square posts with moulded caps. (East of the front lawn, an unpaved drive serves the barn doors.) The fence is interrupted by a gateway (flanked by a lamppost with a large "Colonial" metal lamp and a wooden post) for the stone walk to the main entry. The stone wall along the School Street frontage is similarly interrupted by an opening with granite posts for the brick walk to the west side door. Flowerbeds and groups of shrubs surround the house, border the stone wall, and grace the backyard. A stone paved and curbed patio fills the area

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 78 Hancock Village Historic District

bounded by the main block, the addition, and the barn. A granite mill stone is set on the lawn north of the patio. A stockade fence marks the east boundary north of the barn, as well as part of the north boundary.

#36 CHARLES SYMONDS HOUSE MAIN STREET c.1809 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

This fine Federal style brick house was built in 1808 or 1809, apparently for its first occupant, Charles Symonds, who moved here in December of 1809. The Hancock Historical Society, formally organized in May of 1903, purchased the house in the same year to serve as its museum. Some outbuildings and an ell were soon thereafter removed from the property. The Society has made few changes to the building's exterior, besides the installation of railings at the front door (1966) and the side door (1980's). Part of the first story is used as an apartment, but most of the building is devoted to the museum.

The two story, hip roofed brick main block has two wooden, gable roofed ells on its rear (north) facade, a one story ell to the west and a one and a half story ell to the east (the latter overlapping the north-east corner by a few feet).

The main block's brick walls, set on a cut granite block foundation, are laid in flemish bond on the Main Street (south) facade, and in common bond on the side and rear facades. The elaborate wooden box cornice with mouldings and frieze incorporates a finely carved rope moulding at the base of the cornice. The broad, asphalt shingled hip roof is interrupted by four tall brick chimneys with simple corbeled caps next to the end walls, two at the east end and two at the west end. The central entry in the five bay Main Street facade is a four panel door set in a semi-elliptical arched doorway with a granite sill. The wooden door jambs are ornamented only by mouldings at the top. But, the lintel is decorated with simple mouldings and diagonal reeding. The deep semielliptical arch above the door has a flush boarded tympanum, an inner wooden arch with a moulded outer frame and reeding on the intrados, and a framing brick arch. The entry is served by granite steps with modern wrought metal railings. To each side of the entry are found tall, narrow, two over two sash windows with wooden sills and moulded wooden frames, which light the central hallway. The four side bays of the first story and all five bays of the second story contain twelve over twelve sash windows with wooden sills and moulded wooden frames. Similar twelve over twelve sash windows with moulded wooden frames also appear on the other facades. (The second story window frames on all four facades butt up against the main cornice.) The regular west end has four complete bays filled with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 79 Hancock Village Historic District

windows. The less regular east end has three first story windows and four second story windows, as well as the side door, a paneled door with built-in window, again set in a semielliptical arched doorway. The recessed door, set on a wooden sill, has a plain inner wooden frame and is topped by another wooden arch, with a deeply recessed, flush boarded tympanum and a beaded board intrados. The door and arch share the same moulded outer wooden frame topped by a semielliptical brick arch. Granite steps with a metal pipe railing serve the side door. The rear (north) facade has two first story windows (between the two ells) and four second story windows.

The smaller one story western ell is clapboarded with cornerboards, above a stone foundation. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by close verges and simple lateral box cornices with sloping soffits and friezes. Plain frames surround its six over six sash windows and board doors. The north gable end has two windows, while the three bay side facades each have a central door and flanking windows.

The eastern ell, somewhat larger than the western ell, is also clapboarded with cornerboards above a stone foundation. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by close verges and close eaves with friezes. A brick chimney with corbeled cap breaks the ridge to serve the former summer kitchen at the south end of the ell. The rest of the ell is devoted to a garage and shed. Plain frames surround the doors and windows, a western four panel door, board doors on the north and east, and an eastern large sliding door, whose exterior metal track is protected by a small shed roofed board hood. The six windows show a variety of sashes, with four pane, six pane, six over six sash, and twelve over twelve sash (the latter serving the former summer kitchen).

The lot is grassed with some trees and shrubs. Flowerbeds are planted along the south, west, and east sides of the building. A brick walk leads from Main Street to the main entry steps. The front lawn, enclosed by a fence with wooden rails and granite posts, also boasts an inscribed granite watering trough dated 1909 (now used for a planter), an inscribed rough granite boulder dated 1789, and a lamppost with a "Colonial" metal lamp and a heavy wooden post. (The watering trough and inscribed boulder are both historic relics moved here from other Hancock properties.) East of the house is an unpaved drive from Main Street to Bennington Road, with a spur serving the sliding door in the eastern ell. A carved and painted wooden sign hangs from a post east of the drive.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 80 Hancock Village Historic District

#37 UPTON HOUSE BENNINGTON ROAD 1906 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

On May 3, 1906, the Hancock Historical Society deeded part of its land to Edson K. Upton, with the condition that a house be built on the new lot within the year. An attractive early 20th century eclectic house, combining a Victorian form with a Colonial Revival porch, was, in fact, erected quickly. The Upton family occupied their new home in October of 1906. The building seems to have changed little, if at all, since its construction.

The two and a half story main block of the wooden house is a side-hall plan structure set with its main gable end facing east towards the street. The main block has two and a half story, gable roofed, projecting bays on the rear (west) ends of both its north and south sides, and a one story, hip roofed porch covering its east gable end and the south facade east of the projecting bay. Attached to the west gable end of the main block is the slightly narrower, two and a half story, gable roofed ell, which has a one story, shed roofed porch covering its south facade and a two and a half story, gable roofed barn attached to its southwest corner.

The main block, its projecting bays, the ell, and the barn all share the same basic features, cut granite block foundations, clapboarded walls, cornerboards with the same moulded capitals, the same box cornices with mouldings, friezes, and returns, and asphalt shingled gable roofs. Moulded lintels grace the doors and windows, with most of the windows having one over one sash and, often, louvred shutters.

The main block's three bay east (street) gable end boasts the main entry, an ornate paneled door with builtin window and the usual moulded lintel, in the north bay. The southeast corner of the first story, on the porch, was cut off on the diagonal to create an angled bay, which contains a typical one over one sash window with moulded lintel and louvred shutters. A central window in the first story, three second story windows, and one gable window completes the eastern street facade. The south facade has two more such windows, while the north facade has only a small second story window, with the usual moulded lintel, and a large central pane surrounded by a border of smaller panes of colored glass. The two shallow projecting bays differ in shape. The rectangular northern projecting bay has tall, narrow, one over one sash windows on its narrow east and west sides, and the usual one over one sash windows on its wide north gable end. The southern projecting bay is three-sided, beneath an overhanging gable roof. The triangular overhangs above the angled sides are sheathed with beaded boarding and are decorated by curvilinear sawn "bargeboards".

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 81 Hancock Village Historic District

The south projecting bay is lit by the usual one over one sash windows. In the angled southeast side is found another paneled door with builtin window and moulded lintel that opens onto the main porch. The porch found on the south and east of the main block has a latticework base, wooden columns with bases and capitals, balustrades with turned balusters and moulded rails, a beaded board ceiling, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a low pitched hip roof. Wooden steps serve the two entry bays, the westernmost of the four southern bays and the northernmost of the four eastern bays. The north end of the porch is now enclosed by clapboarding in front of the balustrade and by a large twenty-four pane window filling the opening above the balustrade.

The ell is lit by the usual one over one sash windows and served by one side entry, a paneled door with builtin window and moulded lintel, in the south facade. The door opens onto a three bay wide side porch of the same design as the front porch, with latticework base, board floor, the same balustrades, columns, and cornice as the main porch, and a low pitched shed roof. Wooden steps serve the open central bay between the side porch's two columns.

The barn was given the same decorative details as the main block and the ell, the same cornerboards with capitals, the same box cornice and the same one over one sash windows with moulded lintels (and on the more public facades, at least, louvred shutters). Moulded lintels also grace the barn's entries, a five panel door in the east gable end that opens onto the ell's porch, the large sliding beaded board door, also in the east gable end, the beaded board hayloft door above the sliding door, and the board door in the north facade. (A northern basement entry, double beaded board doors served by a steep descending ramp with stone side walls, does have a simple plain frame.)

The grassed lot is ornamented by trees and shrubs, as well as by flowerbeds on the east and south sides of the house. An U-shaped paved driveway south of the house has two spurs leading west to the barn's main door and to a garage, located outside the District on an adjoining property.

#38 TUBBS HOUSE BENNINGTON ROAD c.1836 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

This mid 19th century vernacular house was built for Russell Tubbs by local carpenter John Ramsey, presumably after Tubbs purchased the lot in June of 1836 and before Ramsey moved to Vermont in December of 1838. The small addition on the north side of the main block was probably built later, but certainly before 1907, when it appears on the village map. The present garage was built about 1918-20 to replace a barn that burned. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 82 Hancock Village Historic District

overhead garage doors and western addition on the garage are apparently later in date. The small front entry porch was added in the early 1980's.

The two and a half story, gable roofed main block is set facing south rather than being oriented towards the street. It has a shallow, one story entry porch in the center of the south facade, and a shallow, one story, hip roofed addition on its rear (north) facade. Attached to the west gable end of the main block is the narrower, two story, gable roofed wing, which has a wider, one story, gable roofed garage covering its own west gable end. Finally, the west gable end of the garage is covered by a one story, shed roofed addition.

The main block, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with sillboards and cornerboards. The three public (south, east and north) facades are crowned by a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. The less visible west gable has close verges, with returns of the lateral cornices. At each end of the ridge of the asphalt shingled gable roof is a brick chimney with corbeled cap. In the center of the five bay south facade is the main entry, a nine panel door flanked by four pane two-thirds sidelights above panels. The door has a moulded frame, but the entry's lintel and the sidelights' outer trim is now covered by the small entry porch. The shallow porch has board steps and floor, simple square corner posts, latticework sides, a plywood ceiling, close lateral eaves, a board "gable", and a convex roof sheathed with asphalt roll paper. The four side bays in the first story, and the five second story bays contain six over six sash windows in moulded frames, as do the two bays of the east gable end. The east gable itself has a simply framed louver. The west gable end, half covered by the wing, has a single six over six sash window with moulded frame in both the first and second stories, and a plain framed eight pane window in the gable. The north facade has three more six over six sash windows with moulded frames, two in the first story and one in the second story. The eastern two-thirds of the first story is covered by the shallow, one story northern addition, which has clapboarded walls with sillboards and cornerboards, and is set on a clapboarded base with cornerboards. A box cornice with mouldings and frieze trims the asphalt shingled hip roof. The addition is lit by three six over six sash windows in the long north facade, two with moulded frames like the main block windows, and a smaller, plain framed window.

The wing, set on a stone foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards (and sillboards on the south). The asphalt shingled roof, whose ridge is interrupted by a brick chimney with corbeled cap, is trimmed by a shallow moulded cornice with frieze on the south, by a wider box cornice with mouldings and frieze on the north, and by close moulded verges on the west.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 83 Hancock Village Historic District

Moulded frames surround all of the wing's dozen windows, seven of which have six over six sash, with the other north and south windows having three over three sash, twelve over eight sash, and eight over eight sash, and the west gable boasting a window with diamond and triangular panes. The five panel door in the south facade also has a moulded frame, as well as a simple modern hood, with a board "gable" and a metal sheathed convex roof.

The garage is clapboarded with cornerboards, save for the west gable, which is sheathed with now painted asphalt "brick" siding. Close verges and simple lateral cornices with sloping soffits trim the low pitched asphalt shingled gable roof. The only openings are two plain framed modern overhead garage doors in the south facade. The garage's entire west gable end is covered by the one story addition, which has board and batten siding, exposed rafters in the western lateral eaves, fascia boards on the north and south "gable" eaves, and a low pitched shed roof sheathed with asphalt roll paper. Plain frames surround the southern paneled door with builtin window, and the three one over one sash windows (two on the west and one on the north).

The lot is grassed with trees and shrubs, notably foundation shrubs around the house and a row of trees on the north boundary. A paved drive south of the house serves the garage. Brick walks lead from the drive to the doors of the main block and the wing. Rows of granite posts mark the rear (west) boundary and part of the north boundary.

#39 REV. BURGESS HOUSE BENNINGTON ROAD c.1840 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

Built for Rev. Archibald Burgess (1790-1850) probably soon after his purchase of the lot in 1839, this house shows the influence of the Greek Revival in its details, particularly in the pedimented box cornice. Sometime in the 19th century, porches and bay windows were added to the main block, but they were subsequently removed, apparently in the 20th century. The still surviving bay window on the ell is shown in an 1890 photograph. The south side of the barn was resheathed with novelty siding about 1930. In the late 1970's and the 1980's, the present owner renovated the ell/carriage shed, adding a new northern kitchen window, a new west gable window, and an enclosed porch on the north side, filling the carriage shed's large doorway with clapboarding and two windows, renewing the carriage shed's vertical boarding, and installing skylights and a new chimney in the roof.

The two and a half story, gable roofed main block is set with its main lateral facade facing south rather than towards the street. On the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 84

Hancock Village Historic District

west gable end of the main block is the narrower, long, gable roofed, one and a half story ell/former carriage shed, which has a small one story, shed roofed privy on its west gable end, and a one story, shed roofed, enclosed porch in the center of its north facade. Attached to the southwest corner of the ell/carriage shed is the taller, one and a half story, gable roofed barn.

The main block is clapboarded with sillboards and cornerboards above a cut granite block foundation. (On the east, north and west sides, the sillboard is an unusual pronounced sill moulding.) The box cornice with mouldings and frieze is pedimented on the east gable. But the rear (west) gable has only close moulded verges with friezes and returns of the lateral cornices. Two chimneys with corbeled caps are found on the north slope of the asphalt shingled gable roof. Granite steps serve the main entry in the center of the five bay south facade. The six panel door and its flanking twelve pane two-thirds sidelights above panels have moulded frames with cornerblocks (the upper cornerblocks having simple patera). A simple outer moulding surrounds the entire entry. A modern carved eagle is mounted above the entry, while a pseudo-Colonial electric light is found to its west. Moulded frames surround the six over six sash windows of the five bay south facade, the three bay north facade, and the three bay east gable end (the latter having two windows in its pedimented gable). Moulded frames also surround the west gable end windows, the single six over six sash window in both the first and second stories and the twelve over twelve sash gable window.

The long ell/carriage shed is sheltered by a continuous gable roof, save for a small shed roof covering an area about six feet wide, abutting the main block at the east end of the north slope of the main ell roof, and thereby creating a half gable on the north side of the ell. The ell proper is clapboarded with cornerboards and sillboards. The carriage shed (to the west of the ell) is sheathed by vertical boarding (and trimmed on the south by sillboards and cornerboards). The roof is trimmed by close verges and close lateral eaves with friezes. The asphalt shingled gable roof is now interrupted by a massive central brick chimney, and by four modern metal framed skylights on the south slope. The south facade of the ell, continuous with the south facade of the main block and divided by a vertical board, has four nine over six sash windows with moulded frames, five kneewall three over three sash windows (four of them with moulded frames), a plain framed four panel door, and, near the east end, a three-sided bay window. The bay window has a concrete foundation, paneling beneath the windows, two tall one over one sash windows in a moulded frame on the wide front and tall plain framed one over one sash windows on the angled sides (all sharing a continuous sill), a box cornice with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 85

Hancock Village Historic District

mouldings and frieze, and a low pitched hip roof. The carriage shed's south facade, separated from the ell's south facade by a vertical board, is large filled by two plain framed semielliptical arched doorways. The wider eastern carriage doorway has been filled with clapboarding above a sillboard and now contains two six over six sash windows with moulded frames. The western board door now has a modern landing and steps. The ell's north facade, partly covered by the enclosed porch, features a plain framed paneled door with builtin window, a modern single pane case-ment window with moulded frame, and two kneewall three over three sash windows with moulded frames. The carriage shed has a windowless north facade and a single recent, plain framed six over one sash window in the west gable. The west gable end does feature a small privy with vertically boarded walls, a small plain framed four pane window, close eaves and verges, and an asphalt shingled shed roof. The enclosed porch on the north side of the ell is clapboarded with cornerboards, a simple lateral box cornice with frieze, and close verges. The walls are largely filled with large double, sliding glass doors in plain framed openings with canted corners, three on the north side and one in both (east and west) ends. The asphalt shingled shed roof is punctuated by a tall round metal chimney flue.

The barn is sheathed with novelty siding (trimmed by cornerboards) on the south and with vertical boarding on the other three sides. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by close verges and simple lateral box cornices. Plain frames surround the few openings, double board doors, a high twenty pane former transom window, and a board door in the east gable end, three six over six sash windows on the south, low double board doors and two double windows with six pane sash on the north.

The grounds are grassed with trees and shrubs, notably rows along the north and south boundaries. An unpaved drive south of the house leads to the barn, while another unpaved drive east of the house serves an unpaved parking lot to the north of the main block. A brick walk with a granite step connects the south drive and the main entry. In the area between the main block, the ell, and the enclosed porch is a marble floored patio with a timber retaining wall. Some granite fence posts still stand on the south boundary. And a tall flagpole stands to the south of the house.

#40 REV. BASSETT HOUSE BENNINGTON ROAD c.1840 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

This wooden house was built for Rev. Goodyear Bassett (1801-1886), probably soon after his purchase of the lot in 1840. The cape shows the strong influence of the Colonial Revival in its recessed entry and other details. The attached barn is said to have been moved here from property

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 86 Hancock Village Historic District

#34. The present barn boarding was installed in 1972.

The one and a half story, gable roofed main block, which might best be described as a high fronted cape, is again set facing south rather than towards the street. On its west gable end is a shorter, narrower, one and a half story, gable roofed ell, which has a large, one and a half story, gable roofed barn covering its own west gable end. Attached to the southwest corner of the barn is a one story, gable roofed shed.

The clapboarded walls of the main block are set on a cut granite block foundation and trimmed by sillboards, cornerboards, lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes, and shallow gable cornices with returns. Two brick chimneys with corbeled caps break the south slope of the asphalt shingled gable roof. In the center of the five bay south facade is the wide recessed entry (similar in design to the entry of the Fox House, #12). The entry proper is a six panel door flanked by four pane two-thirds sidelights above panels. The door and sidelights share a moulded frame with upper cornerblocks. The rear wall of the recess is paneled both above and beside the entry. The side walls are also paneled. The floor of the recess is a large granite block (served by a granite step), while the ceiling is plastered. The outer frame of the recessed entry is moulded, with upper and lower cornerblocks. Above the entry is a kneewall four over four sash window in a moulded frame. Moulded frames and louvred shutters grace the six over six sash windows in the four side bays of the south facade and in the two first story bays of the east gable end. Moulded frames and louvred shutters also distinguish the two east gable windows and the three main level northern windows, all of which have one over one sash. The north facade also has two kneewall three over three sash windows, whose moulded frames butt against the cornice. The west gable end has a single six over six sash window with moulded frame in each story.

The ell is clapboarded with a cut granite block foundation, sillboards, cornerboards, and the same lateral box cornices as the main block. (The ell's north wall is continuous with the main block's north wall. And the north slope of its asphalt shingled gable roof is continuous with the north slope of the main block roof.) Moulded frames grace a four panel door (with granite step), a one over one sash window, and two kneewall three over three sash windows in the south facade. But plain frames surround two one over one sash windows with louvred shutters in both the north and south facades, as well as the northern four panel door (also with granite steps). Louvred shutters are found on four of the five main level windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 87

Hancock Village Historic District

The barn is clapboarded with cornerboards on the public south and east facades and sheathed with vertical boarding on the less visible west and north facades. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by close verges and by plain lateral box cornices (the south cornice also having a frieze). Plain frames surround the dozen windows, which show the usual variety of sash, ranging from single pane to twenty pane, three over three sash to nine over six sash. Plain frames also surround the other openings, one board door in the north facade, two board doors in the south facade, and the main entry, a large sliding, beaded board door, also in the south facade.

The shed is clapboarded with cornerboards on three sides, but sheathed with vertical boarding on the seldom seen north gable end. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by a cornice with sloping soffit and frieze on three sides, but the north gable has only close verges. Plain frames surround the three openings, a nine over six sash window in the south gable, a large sliding board door and a wide opening with canted corners in the east facade.

The lot is grassed with trees and shrubs, notably shrubs around the building, and rows of trees and shrubs along all four boundaries, but especially on the east, north, and west boundaries. The street frontage is marked by a slope that grows steeper to the north. Short stone retaining walls are therefore required for the easterly end of the paved drive south of the house, which leads to the main barn door and a small paved parking area near the shed. A brick walk connects the drive and the main block's main entry. North of the main block stands a tall, elaborate antenna. And north of the ell is found a small garden centered on a concrete birdbath in a brick paved circle. A wire fenced enclosure fills the northwest angle of the barn and shed. A wire fence with wooden posts marks part of the west boundary.

#41 CUMMINGS HOUSE BENNINGTON ROAD PROB. MID 1850'S BUILDING
CONTRIBUTING

This mid 19th century vernacular house was built by carpenter Asahel Cummings (1777-1864) in his old age as his own residence. He purchased this village lot in 1849. The town history explains that "in the spring of 1856", Cummings and his wife moved "to the village, Mr. Cummings taking down the house where they had lived and making use of the materials in the new buildings he put up in the village".⁴ 20th century changes

4. William W. Hayward THE HISTORY OF HANCOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE 1764-1889
(Lowell, Mass.; 1889) p.577

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 88 Hancock Village Historic District

seem to be rather limited, some new windows and, in 1974, a wide shed roofed dormer on the rear of the rear section.

The one and a half story main block (a high fronted cape) has a one story, shed roofed porch on its southwest gable end. At the south end of the rear (southeast) facade of the main block is found a one story, gable roofed ell, which has a one story, shed roofed porch covering its northeast facade. On the rear (southeast) gable end of the ell, and set perpendicular to the ell, is a one and a half story, gable roofed rear section.

The main block is clapboarded with sillboards, cornerboards, and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. In the center of the asphalt shingled gable roof is a large brick chimney with a capped flue. The four bay street (northwest) facade contains the offcenter main entry, a plain framed six panel door, served by a concrete step and flanked by plain framed four pane two-thirds sidelights. (In contrast to most other entries in the village, no panels are found beneath the sidelights, the clapboarding simply being extended under the sidelights' sills.) The door and sidelights share a simple "peaked" lintel. The other three bays of the main facade contain plain framed six over six sash windows, graced with louvred shutters and flowerboxes. Plain frames are also found on the other main block windows, although they do differ in their sash. Six over six sash are found in the three first story windows on the southwest gable end. But six over nine sash appear in the single window of each gable, the single window and the double window in the first story of the northeast gable end and the two single windows of the rear (southeast) facade. Louvred shutters are found on all of the windows, save those sheltered by the main block and ell porches, and the northeastern double window, which has a slightly projecting frame. The southwest gable end also has a plain framed six panel door which opens onto the one story porch that covers the rear three-quarters of the facade. The two bay wide porch has a dirt floor, three simple square posts supporting a plain lintel, a beaded board ceiling, and an asphalt shingled hip roof with simple eaves.

The ell is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door trim beneath an asphalt shingled gable roof, which is trimmed by box cornices like the main block cornice and punctuated by a plain brick chimney on the northeast slope. The southwest facade has two six over six sash windows (one small window and a regularly sized window with louvred shutters). The northeast facade, with a six over nine sash window and a five panel door, is sheltered by a porch, whose shed roof is supported by the main block, ell, and rear section walls that surround it on three sides. The porch has a concrete floor, a plywood ceiling, a box cornice with mouldings

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 89

Hancock Village Historic District

and frieze, and a low pitched, asphalt shingled shed roof.

The rear section, larger than the ell, is also clapboarded with cornerboards and the same box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns as the main block. The rear (southeast) slope of the asphalt shingled gable roof is almost completely occupied by a wide shed roofed dormer. (The dormer is clapboarded with cornerboards, close verges, and a simple lateral box cornice with frieze, and contains a double window and a single window, both with three over three sash and moulded frames.) Plain frames surround the one door, a four panel door in the northwest (street) facade, as well as most of the windows, which virtually all have six over six sash. The windows include one northwest window, a first story window in the northeast gable end, one window in each gable, and three different windows on the rear (southwest) facade, a typical six over six sash window, a small, plain framed, one over one sash window, and a recent double window with six over six sash and moulded frame.

#41A BARN BENNINGTON ROAD PROB. 19TH CENTURY BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

Northeast of the house and set further back from the road is the barn. The barn appears on the 1907 village map, but is presumably older and probably dates from the 19th century. Save for the plywood sheathing of the rear gable, it appears to have changed little in recent years. The gable roofed barn is one and a half stories high on the road side (the northwest gable end) but is two and a half stories high on the rear (the southeast gable end), because of the steep slope of the land. Set on a stone foundation, the barn is clapboarded with cornerboards on the three public facades. The rear (southeast) gable end is sheathed with vertical boarding, save for the gable, which is now sheathed with vertically grooved plywood. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns, save on the rear gable, which has close verges. Plain frames surround the seven windows (all but one having nine over six sash) and the four other openings, a large sliding beaded board door beneath a beaded board hayloft door in the roadside (northwest) gable end, a beaded board door in the southwest facade, and a large wide doorless opening in the lower level of the northeast facade.

The southerly end of the Cummings House lot is relatively flat, but the land slopes downhill to the north and east of the house and barn. Around the house, the lot is grassed with trees and shrubs. But, to the north of a stone wall behind the barn, the lot has now grown up to trees and shrubs. A concrete walk with steps serves the main entry. A brick

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 90 Hancock Village Historic District

floored, stone curbed patio is found in the east corner of the ell porch and the main block. An unpaved drive is found to the south of the house. A semicircular unpaved drive to the north of the house serves an unpaved spur to the barn and an unpaved walk to the patio. Another unpaved drive to the north of the barn serves its lower level doorway. A small isolated concrete and stone patio is found northeast of the house. A short slat and rail fence with granite posts runs from the southeast corner of the house to the south boundary. A rail fence marks the southerly boundary east of that slat and rail fence. The rear easterly boundary is marked by a wire fence with wooden and metal posts and by a stone wall. A stone wall marks the northerly boundary.

#42 GOODHUE HOUSE BENNINGTON ROAD PROB. 1870's OR 1880's BUILDING
CONTRIBUTING

This Victorian Italianate house does not appear on the village map in the 1858 county map, but does appear on the village map in the 1889 town history. The house was probably built for Jonas Goodhue, who lived here in 1889 and who bought the Rev. Paige House (#44) and its farm in 1870. It is not unlikely that Goodhue would have built his new house around the time he sold the main house (#44) to his son in 1878. 20th century changes seem to be rather limited, a new rear door on the main block, a few new windows on the side and rear facades of the main block and the ell, a skylight on the ell (1984), and a large screened opening on the rear of the barn. Most of these changes probably date from a remodeling of the building for apartments in 1954.

The two and a half story, gable roofed main block, set with its northwest gable end facing the street, has a two story bay window on its southwest facade. A narrower, one and a half story, gable roofed ell (with a one story, shed roofed porch covering its southwest facade) is found on the main block's rear (southeast) gable end. The wider, one and a half story, gable roofed attached barn was placed on the ell's southeast gable end, but was set to overlap the ell on the southwest.

The sidehall plan main block, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded and trimmed by cornerboards with moulded capitals, and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. A tall brick chimney with corbeled cap breaks the southwest slope of the asphalt shingled gable roof. In the north bay of the three bay wide street (northwest) gable end is found the front entry, a paneled door whose two tall builtin windows are filled with frosted glass decorated by floral designs. The plain framed door is served by granite steps and sheltered by a hip roofed hood, trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and supported

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 91

Hancock Village Historic District

by two ornamented brackets with carved and incised ornament. (The brackets are virtually identical in design to those on the front door hood of the Davis-Goodhue House, #1.) Two over two sash windows with moulded lintels and louvred shutters (two in the first story, three in the second story, and one in the gable) complete the main facade. Similar windows appear in the west bay of the southwest facade and in the upper stories of the northeast facade and the southeast gable end. The southwest facade is dominated by a two story bay window placed towards the rear (east) end of the facade. Each story of the rectangular, hip roofed bay window has two two over two sash windows with louvred shutters on the wide front and tall, narrow one over one sash windows on the sides, all plain framed and sharing continuous sills. Set on a cut granite block foundation, the first story of the bay window has paneling trimmed by sillboards beneath the window sill, clapboarding with cornerboards between the windows and a crowning box cornice with mouldings and frieze. Decorative wood shingles, in alternating courses of fishscale shingles and shingles with quarter circular corner cutouts, cover the space between the first story cornice and the second story moulded window sill, and flare out over the cornice. The second story again has clapboarding with cornerboards between the windows, which share a continuous moulded lintel. The bay window's main box cornice blends into and copies the box cornice of the main block. Besides the usual two over two sash windows, the northeast facade has three window frames with moulded lintels that have been filled with clapboarding, a small, plain framed, single pane casement window, and a paneled door with tall builtin windows and a lintel with drip moulding. The southeast gable end also has a door, a plain framed, modern, plain door with small, single pane builtin windows, that opens onto the ell's side porch.

The ell's clapboarded walls are framed by a cut granite block foundation, cornerboards, and simple wide cornices with sloping soffits and friezes. A modern plain framed skylight breaks the southwest slope of the asphalt shingled gable roof. The ell is also lit by three two over two sash windows with moulded lintels and louvred shutters, three small kneewall windows with two over two sash and plain frames, and modern diamond shaped single pane window (in the southeast gable). The ell's two bay southwest facade is covered by a three bay wide porch with granite step, board floor, two chamfered square posts with bases and capitals, a beaded board ceiling, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a low pitched shed roof.

Set on a stone foundation, the barn is clapboarded with cornerboards on the more public northwest gable end and the southwest facade, but is sheathed with vertical boarding on the less seen southeast gable end and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 92 Hancock Village Historic District

northeast facade. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by a simple cornice with sloping soffit and frieze, save on the rear (southeast) gable, which has close verges. The two public facades are treated more formally than the less seen facades. The street (northwest) gable end has a plain framed modern overhead garage door in the first story. A six over six sash window with moulded lintel appears in the gable. And three more six over six sash windows with moulded lintels are found regularly spaced in the southwest facade, which also has a board hayloft door. The other two facades show a greater variety of windows of different sash types, and with one exception, plain frames. A large opening in the rear gable end has been divided by plain frames into seven screened openings. Plain frames are also found on a wide doorless opening in the exposed southeast basement level and on a board door in the northeast facade.

The lot is grassed with trees and shrubs, notably a row of trees on the southerly boundary. A paved, U-shaped drive serves a small parking area south of the house, as well as a spur to the main barn door. Paved walks lead from the front entry to the street and the drive. A board fence with wooden and granite posts marks the easterly boundary and part of the south boundary. And a row of granite fence posts completes the south boundary line.

#43 QUINN HOUSE BENNINGTON ROAD PROB. 19TH CENTURY BUILDING
NONCONTRIBUTING

This house began its career as one of the barns of the Charles Symonds House (#36). It was later moved across the road and attached to the northwest corner of the Rev. Paige House (#44), where it can be seen on the 1907 village map. Here, the structure served as a carriage shed and also housed a kitchen and bathroom. (The shed roofed addition probably dates from this period of its career.) Sometime between 1945 and 1948, it was detached from the house and moved north to its present site, where it was converted into a small shop. The conversion apparently included the installation of the oriel window and the stone chimney. Later, a small gable roofed addition was erected to enlarge the shop. In 1960, it was converted again into a dwelling. Because of the two moves and the extensive recent changes, the building is considered here as non-contributing, although it is not incompatible with its neighbors.

The one and a half story, gable roofed main block of this much traveled small wooden building has two one story additions covering its east facade, a shallow shed roofed addition to the south, and a larger gable roofed addition to the north.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 93

Hancock Village Historic District

The main block, set on a concrete foundation and covered by an asphalt shingled roof, is clapboarded with sillboards, cornerboards, close eaves and verges. The south gable end contains the entry, a paneled door with builtin window, plain frame, granite step, and a simple gable roofed hood with plain braces, a simple cornice with sloping soffit, and a board gable. The door is flanked by plain framed windows, a double window with six over six sash to the west, a nine over six sash window to the east. A plain framed six over six sash window is found in the gable. The street (west) facade is interrupted only by a central three-sided oriel window, with a tapered, clapboarded base, a central twenty pane window, eight pane windows on the angled sides (all with plain frames and a continuous sill), a simple box cornice, and an asphalt shingled hip roof. The north gable end has a central exterior fieldstone chimney with tapered shoulders, and two two over two sash gable windows with plain frames.

The shallow south addition is clapboarded with sillboards, cornerboards, close verges, and a simple lateral box cornice. Plain frames surround a boarded up doorway on its south end and a nine over six sash window in its lateral west facade. A concrete block chimney rises through the asphalt shingled shed roof.

The larger north addition is clapboarded with cornerboards, close verges, shallow lateral box cornices with friezes, and an asphalt shingled gable roof. Plain frames surround the northern six over six sash window, the two eastern six over six sash windows, and the southern diamond paned casement window.

(As this house is located on property #44, its grounds shall be described as part of the description of the lot for #44.)

#44 REV. PAIGE HOUSE MAIN STREET c.1792-94 BUILDING CONTRIBUTING

This Federal style house was built for Rev. Reed Paige (1764-1816), who became Hancock's first town minister in 1791. As Gov. John Hancock, the town's namesake, had apparently agreed to give a parcel of land to the first town minister, a town meeting voted in October of 1791 to apply to him for a lot of land for Rev. Paige. Having received no lot from Gov. Hancock by the March 1792 town meeting, the Town voted to allow Rev. Paige to occupy a lot at the east end of the village on Gov. Hancock's land. (Gov. Hancock actually never did deed the lot to the Town, which, finally, in 1801, had to purchase it from his heirs. The townspeople were so upset at this apparent breaking of a promise that they briefly considered renaming the town "York".) Rev. Paige must have begun his house

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 94 Hancock Village Historic District

soon after the 1792 vote, as, in March of 1794, the Town voted him an interest free loan to help finish his house. A vote of the March 1796 town meeting speaks of Rev. Paige as occupying the lot.

The original main entry was replaced by the present recessed entry, probably sometime in the mid 19th century. During the ownership of Joseph Davis, sometime between 1847 and 1870, the barn and ell burned and were replaced. During George Goodhue's ownership (1878 to 1905), the present porch was added. In 1894, Goodhue extended the barn twenty-four feet to the east. The present junction of the barn and the icehouse suggests that the icehouse was standing as a separate structure before the extension of the barn. Other changes that cannot be dated are the construction of the addition in the northwest corner of the main block and the ell, and of the wall dormer on the south side of the ell. In the late 1940's, part of the building was detached to become the Quinn House (#43), a bay window was built on the south side of the ell, and the north slope of the ell roof was raised. In 1980, overhead garage doors were added to the ell and the barn.

Attached to the northeast corner of the two and a half story, gable roofed main block is an ell, whose gable roof has been raised in the rear (north) to make it two stories high on the north, but which is still one and a half stories high on the south. In the northwest corner of the main block and the ell is a small addition, originally one and a half stories high beneath a shed roof, but also now having a raised roof making it two stories high on the north. Covering the main block's east gable end and a small portion of the ell's south facade is a one story, hip roofed porch. Covering the east gable end of the ell is the wider, large, two story, gable roofed barn. Finally, a one story, gable roofed icehouse is attached to the northeast corner of the barn.

The main block, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with sillboards, cornerboards, lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes, and shallower gable cornices with mouldings, friezes, and returns of the lateral cornices. A brick chimney with corbeled cap breaks the ridge at each end of the asphalt shingled gable roof. In the center of the five bay south (Main Street) facade is the main entry, a four panel door with full four pane sidelights above panels, in a frame with upper cornerblocks and a narrow outer moulding. The entry is set in a recess with a granite step and floor, beaded board sidewalls with sillboards, and a simple outer frame with upper and lower cornerblocks. The windows of the two street facades, the south (Main Street) facade and the west (Bennington Road) gable end, have moulded frames topped by cornices, louvred shutters, and, with the exception of the twelve over twelve sash

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 95

Hancock Village Historic District

window in the west gable, six over six sash. The west gable end, which has two windows in both the first and second stories, also boasts a side entry, a four panel door, served by granite steps and framed by pilasters supporting an entablature with a pronounced cornice. The three visible bays of the rear (north) facade have six over six sash windows with plain frames. The two windows in both of the first two stories and the single gable window of the east gable end also have plain frames and six over six sash. The east gable end also has a paneled door with built-in window, a four pane transom window, and a plain frame. (The porch on the east gable end of the main block and a small portion of the ell's south facade is one bay deep, four bays wide on the main block, and two bays wide on the ell. The porch has a concrete floor, granite and concrete steps, five chamfered square posts with bases and moulded capitals, one modern square post with a simple capital, a beaded board ceiling, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a low pitched hip roof.)

The clapboarded walls of the ell are trimmed with cornerboards, close eaves on the south, and a simple box cornice with frieze on the north. The metal sheathed gable roof is asymmetrical, as the ell has been raised to two stories on the north. A wide shed roofed wall dormer occupies much of the south slope of the roof. The wall dormer, clapboarded with cornerboards and a simple cornice with sloping soffit and frieze, contains a central double window and flanking single windows, all with plain frames and six over six sash. The main level of the south facade features a bay window and three plain framed openings, a six over six sash window and a four panel door on the porch to the west, and a modern overhead garage door to the east. The three sided bay window in the center has a clapboarded base with cornerboards, a twelve pane central window, tall three pane casement windows on the angled sides (all with plain frames and a continuous sill), a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a metal sheathed hip roof. The two story north facade has four plain framed windows with six over six sash or three over three sash in each story. The small addition in the northwest corner of the main block and the ell is also clapboarded with cornerboards. The still visible west eaves of the original shed roof retain their close verges. But most of the roof has been raised and the north wall clapboarded continuously with the north wall of the ell. The upper story is topped by close verges on the west and a simple lateral box cornice on the north. One bay wide and one bay deep, the small addition is lit by plain framed six over six sash windows.

The tall, large and long barn is set with its lateral south wall continuous with the ell's south wall. The barn is clapboarded with cornerboards, save on the vertically boarded east gable end. The metal sheathed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 96 Hancock Village Historic District

gable roof is trimmed by close verges and plain lateral box cornices. In the center of the roof is a two stage, square ventilator, which is clapboarded with cornerboards. The windowless base is topped by a simple frieze, while the slightly smaller upper stage, which has a plain framed rectangular louver in each face, is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and pairs of sawn brackets. The metal sheathed pyramidal roof with flared eaves is crowned by a turned knob on which stands a metal weathervane featuring a running horse. Plain frames surround the barn's windows, which show the usual variety of sash, single pane, six pane, eight pane, nine pane, three over three sash, and six over six sash. Plain frames also surround the many doors, a four panel door and a board door with builtin windows (the latter with a simple, modern, gable roofed hood) in the west gable end, a board door and a four panel door in the north facade, two modern overhead garage doors, a four panel door, and a multipane glass door in the south facade, and another board door in the east gable end. The largest entry is a wide, tall sliding, paneled door with a builtin twenty pane window and a twelve pane transom window in the center of the east gable end.

Built around the northeast corner of the barn, but set at a slight angle so that its walls are not perpendicular to the barn walls, is the icehouse. Placed on a concrete and stone foundation, the icehouse has vertically boarded walls, a simple lateral cornice on the west, open eaves with exposed rafters on the east, close verges, and a metal sheathed gable roof. Although now used for storage, the structure has the limited openings one expects of an icehouse, a doorless, frameless opening and a plain framed four pane gable window in the south gable end and a plain framed six over six sash window in the north gable end.

The lot containing the Rev. Paige House (#44) and its subsidiary buildings, the Quinn House (#43) and the Quinn Stand (#44), could best be described as L-shaped, as it includes a large area east of properties #41 and #42. The southwest corner, on which the three buildings stand, is generally level, but the land slopes up Norway Hill to the east of the buildings and down towards the north end of the lot. The most abrupt change in level is to the north and east of the icehouse, where is found the U-shaped head of a ravine. The east side of the ravine has been terraced with earth banks and a stone retaining wall. Most of the lot is grassed, as lawns around the buildings near the streets, and as fields to the rear. They are dotted with trees and shrubs, notably trees along the boundaries. Wooded areas are found along the east boundary and on the slopes at the head of the ravine. More formal plantings include the flowerbeds around the Rev. Paige House (#44). A large granite watering trough, now used as a planter, stands near the corner of Main Street and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 97

Hancock Village Historic District

Bennington Road. Stone walks lead from Main Street to the main entry of the Rev. Paige House and from Bennington Road to the house's west side entry. A painted wooden sign hangs from a roadside tree near the front walk. A paved drive west of the Quinn Stand (#45) serves the southern garage doors in the ell and barn of the Rev. Paige House. A stone walk leads from the paved drive to the Rev. Paige House porch. An unpaved drive connects the paved drive and the eastern barn door. Another unpaved drive, found north of the Rev. Paige House, serves small unpaved parking areas near the Quinn House (#43) and the Rev. Paige House barn. A stone walk leads from this unpaved drive to the Quinn House's door. A wire fenced dog enclosure is found attached to the icehouse's west facade. Stone walls mark the southerly boundary east of the Quinn Stand (#45), all of the easterly boundary, the northerly boundary of the north field, and part of the north field's westerly boundary. The rest of the north field's westerly boundary is marked by a wire fence with wooden and metal posts and by a board fence with wooden posts. The northerly lot boundary, between the Goodhouse House (#42) and the Quinn House (#43), is marked by a board fence with wooden and granite posts and by a row of granite posts.

#45 QUINN STAND MAIN STREET c.1945-48 BUILDING NONCONTRIBUTING

Built sometime between 1945 and 1948 by Joe Quinn, these building began its career as an ice cream and sandwich stand. The designer therefore used a dairy barn motif, with gambrel roofs, barn ventilator, and, originally, barn style doors. After the construction of the Route 202 bypass of the village in 1959, business declined, and the stand was closed in 1961. The building was then converted into a dwelling, with relatively little exterior change, save for the filling in of the barn door openings. (The ice cream stand did incorporate a small late 19th century woodshed, now used as a garage.)

The one story wooden building has a gambrel roofed main block set with its south "gable" end facing the street. The main block has a shallow gambrel roofed projection on its west facade and a shallower but wider shed roofed projection on its east side. At the north end of the main block's east facade, a short, gable roofed addition connects it to the older, taller, gable roofed woodshed (now garage).

The varied sections of the building are all clapboarded with corner-boards, plain window and door trim, beneath asphalt shingled roofs on the main block and its projections, an asphalt roll papered roof on the connector, and a metal sheathed roof on the former woodshed. The main block and the similarly gambrel roofed western projection share the same

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 98 Hancock Village Historic District

box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. (The north "gable" of the main block only has close verges.) The junction of the main block and the western projection roofs is marked by a small square "ventilator" with board base, small plain framed louvers sharing a continuous sill, a simple box cornice, and a pyramidal roof with flared eaves and a simple finial. The street (south) end of the main block has a large central opening (now boarded in), topped by a nine pane transom window and flanked on each side by an eight pane window. The west facade has an eight pane window south of the western projection and a quadruple window with eight over eight sash north of the projection. The north end is dominated by a massive central exterior chimney, built of fieldstone, with tapered shoulders. (A more functional concrete block chimney is found in the northeast corner of the main block and its eastern projection.) The west "gable" end of the western projection, similar in design to the south end of the main block, has a large central opening (now boarded in save for an eight pane window) with a nine pane transom window and an eight pane window to each side. The north side of the projection contains the present entry, a paneled door with builtin window. The shallow eastern projection is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings and returns (save for the north half gable, which has close verges). The eastern projection has just two three pane windows, both in its east facade. The short connector has two more small three pane windows in its north facade, simple lateral box cornices, and a low pitched gable roof. The old woodshed, of the same width as the connector, retains its wide box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. It is lit by a southern six over six sash window, a western six pane gable window, and a northern three over three sash window, and is served by a northern board door and a modern overhead garage door in the east gable end.

As the Quinn Stand is a subsidiary building to the Rev. Paige House (#44), its grounds have described as part of the description of property #44.

#46 BENNINGTON ROAD TRIANGLE MAIN STREET AND BENNINGTON ROAD PROB.
18TH CENTURY SITE CONTRIBUTING

The intersection of Bennington Road and Main Street is marked by a small grassed triangle, which contains a telephone pole and a fountain.

#46A EAST FOUNTAIN BENNINGTON ROAD TRIANGLE 1909 OBJECT CONTRIBUTING

The fountain, erected in 1909, was built by private subscription under the direction of Dr. F.O. Webber. The tall ornate bronze fountain itself was the gift of Heber J. Davis. The fountain has a square base

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 99

Hancock Village Historic District

and a tall round centerpiece, surrounded by three progressively smaller bowls. Water spouts from the top of the centerpiece. The bronze fountain is set in a wide circular concrete bowl with a stone and concrete curb.

#47 TEMPERANCE BULLARD HOUSE NORWAY HILL ROAD PROB. 1830'S BUILDING
CONTRIBUTING

According to William W. Hayward's town history, this house was built for Temperance Bullard, sometime after the death of her husband in 1830. The high fronted cape shows the influence of the Greek Revival style, particularly in its entry. The oriel window on the west gable end is obviously a later addition. In the early 1980's, the ell was remodeled, receiving new windows, doors, and an exterior chimney. At the same time, a screened porch was built on the west side of the ell.

The high fronted cape has a narrower, one story, gable roofed ell centered on its rear (north) facade. Covering the west facade of the ell are two one story, shed roofed additions, an older kitchen (now a bedroom) to the south, and the wide screened porch to the north.

The cape, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with sillboards and cornerboards. Lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes, and close verges with returns of the lateral cornices trim the asphalt shingled gable roof. At each end of the roof ridge is found a painted brick chimney with capped flue. In the center of the five bay street (south) facade is the main entry, a nine panel door flanked by four pane, two-thirds sidelights above panels. The entry's outer frame has fluted side trim with cornerblocks and a lintel decorated by one flute on its lower edge and a central rectangular panel. (Above the entry is a small, plain framed, two pane kneewall window.) The twelve over eight sash windows of the street facade and the first stories of the two bay gable ends have moulded frames and, on the street facade, louvred shutters. The two gables each contain two two over two sash windows with moulded frames. And the west gable end features a three sided oriel window which projects out from the wall just above the foundation. The oriel window has sillboards, cornerboards, a clapboarded base, moulded window trim, a central twelve over eight sash window and six over two sash windows on the angled sides (all sharing a continuous sill), narrow beaded board panels above the windows, a box cornice with mouldings, and a hip roof.

Both the ell and the shallow kitchen addition on its west facade are clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges, above stone and concrete block foundations. The kitchen still keeps its older plain

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 100 Hancock Village Historic District

framed windows, two two over two sash windows on the west lateral facade and a three over three sash window on the north end, now covered by the porch. The modernized ell retains one small two pane window in the west facade, but its three doors (two doors with granite steps in the east facade, one door in the west facade opening onto the porch) are modern glass doors with wooden frames and plain outer frames. Two double case-ment windows with simply moulded frames now flank the exterior brick chimney with tapered shoulders and capped flue on the ell's north gable end. The enclosed porch has a high board base topped by a frieze, full length windows or screens, depending on the season, (topped by transom windows on the north), a clapboarded half gable, close verges, a simple lateral box cornice, and an asphalt shingled shed roof. A plain framed modern glass door in the narrow south facade is served by a wooden landing and stairs with board floor and steps and simple wooden rails.

As the lot climbs Norway Hill, it has been terraced by two stone retaining walls, one on the east boundary, the other west of the house and continued along part of the road frontage west of the house. The grassed lot is ornamented by trees, shrubs, and flowerbeds. The small front lawn, enclosed by a picket fence, is divided by the brick walk to the main entry. A paved drive is found east of the house, as is a small brick patio. A flagstone walk leads from the drive to an ell door. The west boundary is marked by a row of shrubs, the rear (north) boundary by a stone wall.

The nominated property represents 41 contributing buildings, 9 noncontributing buildings, 3 contributing sites, 1 noncontributing site, and 3 contributing objects.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1

Hancock Village Historic District

choice. In June, 1783, a town meeting did vote to clear a graveyard on Norway Plain. But, the townspeople simply could not agree on the site for the meetinghouse and the Common. Finally, in December of 1784, a special town meeting voted to petition the legislature for a committee to make the decision for the Town. As the petition explained, "we have been at pains and cost to find the Centor of our town in Order to build a House for Publick Worship, but Unfortunately it falls in a Bogg where it is not possible to buld; and altho we have Meetings called Reppitedly for that purpos; yet we Cannot all Agree where to move it to find the Ground that will be most Sutttable and Convenient".¹ In response to the petition, the legislature appointed a three man committee that reported to a Hancock town meeting on May 3, 1785, with its recommendation that the town center be located on Norway Plain. The town meeting accepted the decision, probably with some relief, and then established a committee to meet with James Hosley, the owner of part of Norway Plain, who had already offered land for a Common. The Town formally accepted the new Common, a four sided piece of land at the east end of the Plain, as a gift from Deacon Hosley in November of the same year.

In its early years, the Common was used primarily as the site for public buildings and facilities. In the late 18th century and early 19th century, the Common became the site of the town meetinghouse, the village schoolhouse, the town pound, the town cemetery (#21), and privately owned horsesheds for those attending services and meetings at the meetinghouse. In 1836, the Town voted to allow the erection of an academy building for the Hancock Literary and Scientific Institution on the Common. A view of the Common, drawn in 1840, shows an almost treeless expanse with a small central open space, surrounded by scattered public buildings, the private horsesheds and the cemetery. Although the major buildings, particularly the new Meetinghouse (#23) of 1820 and the academy building (#20) of 1836, were of high architectural quality, the Common itself appears as a purely functional space, with no aesthetic pretensions.

In the mid 19th century, a new view of the Common began to emerge. In 1851, the meetinghouse was moved back from the center of the Common to the north side, so that its front was aligned with the front of the Congregational Vestry (#24), a move that freed the center of the Common and brought some order to the surrounding buildings. In 1852, the Town voted to set out shade trees on the Common, indicating a new interest in the aesthetic quality of the town's major public space. In the late

1. William W. Hayward THE HISTORY OF HANCOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE 1764-1889
(Lowell, Mass.) p.95

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2 Hancock Village Historic District

19th century, the Common was still seen as a building site for public structures. In 1875, a local militia group was given permission to erect an armoury and public hall, now the Grange Hall (#22), on the Common. And, in the 1890's, the old academy building of the Hancock Literary and Scientific Institution was moved to a new site on the Common and remodeled as the village schoolhouse (#20). But, by then, there were many townspeople who wished the Common to be treated as a public park and who favored the removal of the numerous buildings on the Common. The plan to retain the schoolhouse on the Common was a controversial one. And, although the school did remain there, the Common was never used again as a site for a major public building.

The conversion of the Common to a public park was encouraged by A.C. Whitcomb's \$10,000 bequest for the enlargement and improvement of the Common, accepted by the Town in 1889. The bequest was used in 1890 to buy a large piece of land on the south side of the Common. The early 1890's did see the removal of the old village schoolhouse and of the town pound. In 1894, a Common Committee was established and authorized to employ a landscape specialist to develop plans for the Common. The committee hired Boston landscape gardener Ernest W. Bowditch, whose plans were presented to the 1895 annual town meeting. Bowditch proposed the purchase of additional land on the east and north sides of the Common, the removal of all buildings except the Meetinghouse and the new school, the construction of new horsesheds behind the Meetinghouse, the rerouting of the numerous cartways that crossed the Common, and the general landscaping of the Common as a public park with walks and shade trees. Many of Bowditch's recommendations were carried out. The 1890's did see the purchase of additional land on the east side of the Common, the removal of the horsesheds, and the construction of the more elegant curved horsesheds (#23A) behind the Meetinghouse. The streets were rebuilt to generally follow Bowditch's plan. The removal of the hearsehouse and the acquisition of land on the shore of Norway Pond did have to wait until the 1930's. The Grange Hall (#22) did remain on the Common; and the town beach developed in the 1930's is not the shoreline walk envisioned by Bowditch. But, essentially, Bowditch's plan is recognizable in the Common, as it is seen today. The early 20th century did see some new embellishments on the Common, the Eaton Fountain (#19A) of 1907, the Shingle Style Bandstand (#19B) of 1909, and the War Memorial (#19C) of 1925. But, these changes have only reinforced the Common's present day use as a public park. Today, the Common, while still housing the Meetinghouse (#23), the elementary school (#20), the old town cemetery (#21), and now the post office (in the Grange Hall, #22), is a spacious, attractive public space that adds much to the charm of the village.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Hancock Village Historic District

The Hancock Common does stand out as one of the best in Hillsborough County. Many communities in the county do have commons. But, most are relatively small, such as those in the villages of New Boston, Deering, Frankestown, Pelham, and Hudson Center. A small common can serve as the major focus of the community plan, as those in Milford and Hollis demonstrate. But, these small commons, because of their scale, cannot have the same impact, as the larger commons, such as Hancock's Common, do. The Hancock Common's size does give it a spaciousness which is one of its most notable qualities. Only the commons in Amherst, Temple, New Ipswich, and Greenfield are really comparable in size and importance in the community plan to the Hancock Common. (The commons of Manchester and Nashua, although similar in size, have essentially evolved into urban parks, and no longer function as village commons.) As each of these five substantial village commons have evolved in different ways, it is difficult to make comparisons. The Amherst, Temple, and New Ipswich commons are, for example, somewhat more formal in character, with public buildings clearly separated by roads from the lawns of the common, which are now enclosed by fences and rows of trees. The somewhat more informal layout of the Hancock Common reflects its continuing use as a site for public buildings, and, to some extent, the romantic landscape design favored by Bowditch and the late 19th century improvers of the Common. Although design comparisons may be hard to make, it is clear that the Hancock Common ranks as one of the finest village commons in the county.

Of course, the Common is only part of the village plan. It may be that some informal road or path across Norway Plain was in use before the Common was created, as the Town did not formally lay out most of its highways until 1785-88, when a large number of roads, many no doubt in use since the settlement of the area, were legally established as public highways by the selectmen and the town meetings. These new road layouts were generally sketchy in their descriptions, so it is not clear if Main Street was included in the 1785 layout of Forest Road, or in the 1786 layout of Norway Hill Road, both of which were continued to the Common. The Norway Hill Road layout does refer to the highway as already in use, as does the 1786 layout of Stoddard Road. So, the road across Norway Plain existed in 1786, and perhaps much earlier. The new meeting-house site quickly became the focus of other new roads, Sand Hill Road, laid out in 1786, and Old Dublin Road, laid out in 1788. In 1790, Bennington Road was laid out from the east end of the village. The roads serving the village quickly became the most important roads in the town. In 1806, when a map of Hancock showing the major highways was prepared by the Town (as required by the state legislature for a new map of the state), the surveyor and the selectmen chose to depict only those roads radiating from the village. They were the town's primary highways. And the village

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

Hancock Village Historic District

that developed in the 18th and 19th centuries grew up along the principal roads, the Main Street, and in the mid 19th century, Bennington Road. Additional village streets were laid out later, Cemetery Road to the new town cemetery in 1874, School Street in 1901, and Norway Pond Lane in 1951. Hosley Road, although in use as a private way by the end of the 19th century, was not established as a public highway until 1952. These new streets, however, had little effect on the development of the Historic District, although more recent residential development has occurred on School Street and, to a lesser extent, on Hosley Road. The basic road system in the Historic District has remained as it was established in the brief six year period from 1785 to 1790. (There have, of course, been some changes to the roads. Beginning in 1925, the streets were paved. And, in 1909, the fountain on the Common was matched by a new fountain (#46A) at the east end of the village on the grassed triangle (#46) at the Bennington Road and Main Street intersection.)

Today, the Historic District still has the village plan developed in the late 18th century- a common with the major public buildings and town cemetery at the west end, a broad main street bordered by buildings stretching east from the common to the foot of Norway Hill at the east end of the village, and roads radiating from the two ends of the village, the Common and the east end of Main Street. It is a very simple plan, but one that has created a very compact and cohesive village. The plan and, to some extent, the topographical constraints of Norway Pond to the north, Norway Hill to the east, and the plateau's steep slope on the south, prevented the village from sprawling. The buildings are all concentrated around the Common and along Main Street and Bennington Road. The concentration and regularity of the buildings, with their consistent facade lines along Main Street and the Common, helps to give the village a unity that accounts for much of its charm and beauty.

Architecture Hancock Village developed in the last two decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century as the commercial, social, governmental, religious, and educational center of the farming town of Hancock. That growth was assisted in the 19th century by the location of the village on one of the major routes for teamsters from the Connecticut River valley and Vermont to Boston. There were some small mills in the town, but the industrial development of the 19th century had little effect on the growth of the village, which had little available water power. Although in a farming community, the village was not the home of the farmers. Its residents were the merchants, craftsmen, innkeepers, and professionals (clergymen, doctors, and educators) who served the farmers of the area. Their prosperity is reflected in the architecture of the village, dominated as it is by buildings of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5 Hancock Village Historic District

Federal and Greek Revival styles, which architectural historian Bryant Tolles has called "a striking collection of buildings which represent southern New Hampshire's best late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century architecture".²

The late 18th century and early 19th century village buildings used the Federal style or the vernacular of the time, as can be seen in the village's two earliest late 18th century houses, the Federal style Stone House (#26) and vernacular Grayham House (#16). The vernacular buildings were the simpler structures, such as the pleasant Grayham House (#16), with its asymmetrical four bay facade, the charming Davis-Titus House (#35) with its asymmetrical roof, and the Whitcomb Store (#17), which, in its early days, was a rather simple building with a gable end front. (The John Hancock Inn (#28) began its career in this period, but little of its early exterior has survived later alterations.) The more imposing two and two and a half story houses used the Federal style and were distinguished by their symmetrical design and fine ornament. The Stone House (#26) is notable for its elaborate entry, embellished by a blind arch with intersecting tracery, pilasters, and a fine Doric pediment. The impressive Rev. Paige House (#44) of the 1790's has lost its original main entry, but still has fine window trim and side entry. The Charles Symonds House (#36) of c.1809 is the village's best brick house, distinguished by its arched doorways, the independent sidelights flanking the main entry, and the excellent cornice framing its hip roof. Now the home of the local historical society, it is a superb example of the provincial Federal style. So is the John and Henry Whitcomb House (#32) of 1813, an unique double house, with bricks ends and wooden lateral facades beneath a hip roof, and graced by tall corner pilasters, a fine cornice, arched doors in the brick ends, and two identical main entries topped by fanlights and framed by pilasters and cornices. The fine double house reflects the craftsmanship and skill of its builder, Jacob Ames. Ames's work can also be seen in the Hancock Meetinghouse (#23) of 1820, which he built with Samuel Kilburn of Fitzwilliam. Closely modeled after earlier churches in Dublin and Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire and Templeton, Massachusetts, the Meetinghouse is one of the best Federal style churches in New Hampshire. Graced by fine architectural details (monumental pilasters, elaborate cornices and entablatures, moulded frames and arches, oval and Palladian windows, paneled cornerboards, railings, and finely carved ornament), the Meetinghouse has an impressive form, with a two and a half story main block, a two story pedimented entry pavilion, and a tall four stage steeple. The Meetinghouse, which dominates the Common,

2. Bryant F. Tolles, Jr. NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHITECTURE (Hanover, N.H., 1979)
p.112

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6 Hancock Village Historic District

is, without question, the finest building in the village.

The Federal style continued to influence buildings into the 1820's and 1830's. The two and a half story Wheeler House (#3) of c.1836 boasts a fine entry with sidelights, moulded frame, and semielliptical louvred fan. The brick Low-Davis House (#27) of the 1820's was built as a store, but has a domestic form and details, the usual gable roofed house form and a fine entry with sidelights and semielliptical louvred fan. But, in the 1830's, one can already see the influence of the Greek Revival style. Both of the two academy buildings erected in the late 1830's reflected the transition from the Federal style to the Greek Revival style. The Hancock Literary and Scientific Institution was later substantially remodeled to house the District No. 1 Schoolhouse (#20). But the attractive Congregational Vestry (#24) of 1836 seems little changed. It combines a Federal form (a rectangular, gable roofed building with a two stage belfry) and some Federal details, such as the semi-circular arched doorways and belfry louvers, with fine Greek Revival details, such as the frets on the door frames and belfry cornices.

The Greek Revival style came into its own in the 1830's and 1840's, although some Greek Revival buildings still use the customary forms and some of the details of the Federal style. The traditional cape form was adapted in the Temperance Bullard House (#47) of the 1830's and the Rev. Bassett House (#40) of c.1840. Both have higher fronts than the traditional cape, and both can boast fine Greek Revival entries. The entry of the Temperance Bullard House has sidelights and a fine outer frame with fluting, cornerblocks, and a panel above the door. The more elaborate entry of the Rev. Bassett House has sidelights and moulded frame and is set in a recess with paneled walls and a moulded outer frame with cornerblocks. A very similar entry appears on the fine Fox House (#12), which has a traditional two and a half story, gable roofed house form with central entry in the lateral facade, as well as moulded window trim and semicircular louvred fans in the gables. The Rev. Burgess House (#39) of c.1840, another two and a half story, gable roofed house, shows the influence of the style in its pedimented box cornice and, to a lesser extent, in the design of its entry. The impressive three and a half story Baptist Seminary House (#15), built as a school dormitory about 1838, used the traditional form, but also has a wide box cornice that is pedimented in both gables and a commanding entry with sidelights, tall pilasters, and deep entablature. The building is notable for its size, as three story residences were quite rare in New Hampshire in this period. The Greek Revival style introduced a new house form, with a gable end front featuring a central entry, to the village. The Alcock House (#2) of c.1840 and the Whitcomb-Dodge House (#8) both have

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7

Hancock Village Historic District

five bay wide, one and a half story, gable end front main blocks. The somewhat simpler Whitcomb-Dodge House now has a Colonial Revival entry, but remains a very pleasing building. The charming Alcock House is a little more elaborate, with a pedimented box cornice, moulded window frames, and a fine entry with sidelights, fluted trim, and a moulded outer frame with ornamented cornerblocks.

The Greek Revival period also saw the renovation of earlier buildings. Attractive entries in the new style were installed on the Davis-Titus House (#35) and the Rev. Paige House (#44). The John Hancock Inn (#28) also received two new Greek Revival entries and a two story, columned porch covering two of its facades. The Flint House (#14) and the Forest House (#13) had even more complete remodelings. Originally built with its gable roof parallel to the street, the Flint House was given a new roof with a new pedimented gable facing the street. The Forest House, originally a traditional, two and a half story, gable roofed house, was doubled in size and also saw its roof reoriented to the street, behind an impressive two story, temple style portico. Ornamented with fine details, such as the pedimented box cornice and the two front entries, the Forest House was totally remodeled into the village's most impressive Greek Revival style building.

The mid 19th century also saw the construction of vernacular buildings, which, if ornamented, used simplified details taken from the Federal and Greek Revival styles. Of the two vernacular capes, the Cummings House (#41) of the mid 1850's is the more modest but least changed, with an asymmetrical, four bay street facade and a simple entry with sidelights and a "peaked" lintel. Part of the Wilkins-Wilds House (#18) was moved into the village in the 1840's or 1850's to become the basis of the present simple but pleasing cape, which has some later embellishments, a Colonial Revival entry and dormers. The Whitcomb-Fuller House (#34) and the Tubbs House (338) of c.1836 use the traditional two and a half story, gable roofed house form, and were relatively unornamented save for their cornices and entries with sidelights. Still, their symmetrical designs do give them a basic dignity. The Mitchell-Alcock House (#9) started as a blacksmith shop, but acquired a two and a half story gable end front built of brick in the first two stories, its design distinguished by its symmetry and wide box cornice. The Davis-Jaquith House (#33) began its career as a shoemaker's shop, but was later enlarged and remodeled as the village's only example of the Carpenter Gothic, notable for its scalloped and scrolled bargeboards. These simpler houses, although not as architecturally significant as the grander Federal and Greek Revival buildings, do contribute greatly to the historical and architectural character of the village.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8

Hancock Village Historic District

The town of Hancock reached its population peak of 1345 people in the census of 1840. The population declined to 1012 in 1850, in part because of the loss of a portion of the township to the new town of Bennington in 1842, but also because of the general decline of New Hampshire agriculture. This decline continued in Hancock through the 19th century and the early 20th century, as the population dropped to 844 in 1860, 692 in 1870, and to a low point of 531 in 1930. Not until 1960 could the census again report more than 700 persons in the town. This loss of population was reflected in the slow growth of the village in late 19th century and early 20th century. The village did continue to grow and change, even while farms were being abandoned in the rural areas of the town. The railroad, which began service to Hancock Village in 1878, brought some measure of prosperity. And new stores, public buildings, and a few houses were built.

The simpler buildings of the late 19th century continued the vernacular tradition. The Coughlan House (#7) of 1890, although a small house, was embellished with a heavy box cornice, moulded lintels above the windows and door, and wide hip roofed veranda. The two new stores, the Hancock Cash Market (#11), built in 1878 and enlarged in 1890, and the Eaton Store (#30) of 1894 were both narrow, gable end front buildings with recessed entries in their storefronts. The Grange Hall (#22), erected as an armoury and public hall in the 1870's, is another simple building with few embellishments, but, like the two stores, it is a modest and compatible companion for its more impressive neighbors. The best vernacular structure of the period is the horsesheds (#23A) of 1895, whose unusual curved shape was suggested by Ernest Bowditch and was carried out in the local vernacular by Hancock builder W.D. Fogg. (We should also note two other 19th century outbuildings, the barns (#32A and #41A) of the John and Henry Whitcomb House (#32) and the Cummings House (#41), which, although of uncertain date, are both excellent reminders of the village's past.)

Some late 19th century buildings did reflect the more ornate Victorian styles. The Victorian Italianate style was used in the building of one house, the Goodhue House (#42), and in the rebuilding of two other houses, the Davis-Goodhue House (#1) and the Rand-Hunt House (#4). The Rand-Hunt House, rebuilt in 1887-88 by Lewis Hunt, is the most elaborate of the three houses, but all have at least some of the elaborate ornament of the Victorian age. The three houses use the same form (having two and a half story, gable end front, sidehall plan main blocks) and share other similar features, such as the hoods on the main entries of the Davis-Goodhue House and the Goodhue House, and the shingling of the two story bay windows on the Rand-Hunt House and the Goodhue House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9

Hancock Village Historic District

The three buildings are all fine Victorian houses, but none are so ornate that they appear out of place in this early village. The Victorian influence was also seen in some changes to buildings, such as the veranda of the Fox House (#12) and the mansard roof on the John Hancock Inn (#28), and smaller features such as the oriel window and balcony on the Wheeler House (#3). The old academy building of the Hancock Literary and Scientific Institution (#20) was remodeled as the village schoolhouse in the early 1890's, receiving in the process a new form, with an entry pavilion in the center of the lateral facade and a relocated balcony in the center of the roof. The remodeled schoolhouse was a charming, but somewhat simplified Victorian building, less ornate than the Hancock Town Library (#31), built in 1882 to the design of architect A.R. Esty. The fine brick library building is now obscured by a later Colonial Revival addition, but still retains the elaborate masonry of its rear and side walls.

The early 20th century saw changes to some buildings, including the enlargement of four buildings. The Whitcomb Store (#17), now relocated to Hosley Road, was rebuilt to enclose its late 19th century porch, a change that actually brought the building closer to its earlier appearance. Three one and a half story houses, the Whitcomb-Manning House (#5), the Baldwin House (#10), and the Bugbee House (#25), were all raised to two and a half stories, and were changed in the process from the 19th century vernacular to the not dissimilar 20th century vernacular. Again, these simpler buildings contribute quietly but effectively to the historic character of the village. The vernacular tradition was also used for three more modest outbuildings, two garages (#7A and #26B) and a chicken coop (#2A). But, the charming Bandstand (#19B) of 1909 turned to the Shingle Style. And the attractive Upton House (#37) of 1906, while using a Victorian form, foretold the coming of the Colonial Revival style in its columned porch. The Colonial Revival did become popular in the village during the 1920's and 1930's. No new buildings were erected in the style, but it did serve in many remodelings and additions to older buildings. The Wheeler House (#3) received a columned front porch. And the Greek Revival columns of the portico on the John Hancock Inn (#28) were replaced by monumental, two story, square pillars of Colonial Revival flavor. Colonial Revival entries replaced the plainer entries on a number of houses. The best of these new entries is the main entry of the Whitcomb-Dodge House (#8), with its sidelights, moulded frame, and blind arch with tracery and rosettes. But, Colonial Revival entries also appeared on the Baldwin House (#10), the Flint House (#14), the Wilkins-Wilds House (#18) and the Whitcomb-Fuller House (#34). The most significant Colonial Revival alteration was the 1924-25 addition on the front of the Hancock Town Library (#31), designed by the architectural

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 10

Hancock Village Historic District

firm of J.D.Leland & Company. The addition effectively hid the original Victorian building, undoubtedly regarded as old fashioned in the 1920's. But, it is in itself an excellent example of its style, notable for its dignified design and its restrained but effective ornament.

The last fifty years have been kind to the Hancock Village Historic District. There have, of course, been changes to the buildings, but these have usually been minor changes and almost always limited to the rear facades and rear portions (the ells and barns) of the contributing buildings. The public facades of the main blocks have typically been left unchanged. Victorian porches and bay windows were removed from the Flint House (#14) and the Rev. Burgess House (#39). One small building, the Bullard-Fowle-Seymour House (#6) was so thoroughly remodeled in the 1940's and 1950's that it is now considered non-contributing, although the house is actually compatible in style and design with its neighbors and does not seem out of place. Similarly, a portion of the Rev. Paige House (#44) was detached to make a shop, later converted into a house, the Quinn House (#43), which, although not detrimental to the District's historic character, is still too new to merit recognition as a contributing building. The village has been spared many of the unsympathetic renovations that are too often found in other communities. Only one building has been resheathed with modern siding, the school (#20), which is now covered with vinyl "clapboarding". New buildings have been few and, with one exception, limited to outbuildings located behind the major buildings. The outbuildings include three garages (#13A, #32B and #28A), a summerhouse (#26A), a playhouse (#27A), and a studio (#26C). The other new building was the Quinn Stand (#45) of the late 1940's, a small, one story ice cream stand, later converted to a dwelling. The District was spared any further commercial development, when a new section of Route 202 bypassed the village in 1959. In 1975, the Town of Hancock acted to insure the future preservation of the village, by creating a local historic district that encompasses all of the buildings included in this nomination, as well as four neighboring modern buildings not included in the nomination. Today, the village is quite well preserved and appears well protected from threats to its historic character.

In summary, the Hancock Village Historic District is notable primarily for its late 18th century and early to mid 19th century buildings in the Federal and Greek Revival styles, including many excellent houses, a superb Federal style church, and a fine transitional church vestry. The District also has many pleasing vernacular buildings (houses, two stores, outbuildings and the grange hall), a few fine Victorian houses, a Victorianized school, a fine Victorian/Colonial Revival library, an interesting hotel that combines the Federal, Greek Revival, Victorian,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11

Hancock Village Historic District

and Colonial Revival styles, and one good early 20th century house. The later buildings add variety to what is basically a fine group of early New England buildings. The dominance of the early styles, traditional building forms, the gable roof, and white paint gives the village an architectural unity that combined with the high quality of many individual buildings makes Hancock an unusually attractive and pleasing early New England village.

(At this point, we should consider the contributing Historic District properties that would not normally be allowed on the National Register. These would include the town cemetery (#21), two buildings used for religious purposes (the Hancock Meetinghouse, #23, and the Congregational Vestry, #24), and six moved buildings (the Whitcomb Store, #17; the Wilkins-Wilds House, #18; the Bandstand, #19B; the District No. 1 Schoolhouse, #20; the Hancock Meetinghouse, #23; and the Davis-Titus House, #35). All of the buildings and the cemetery are integral parts of the District. The buildings line the District's streets and are essential parts of the streetscapes. Three of the buildings (the Hancock Meetinghouse, #23; the Bandstand, #19B; and the District No. 1 Schoolhouse, #20) stand on the Common (#19), one of the most important elements of the District. The cemetery (#21) is actually one of the oldest features in the village, dating from the 18th century. The cemetery has marked the west end of the Common and of the village since their establishment, for, from its beginning, one of the main functions of the Common (#19) was to provide a burying place. The two religious properties, the Meetinghouse (#23) and the Congregational Vestry (#24) should also be excepted under Criteria Exception A, as they derive their primary significance for their architectural character. Indeed, they rank among the finest buildings in the District. The six moved buildings should also be excepted under Criteria Exception B, as they are also included in the nomination for their architectural significance. Indeed, four of these buildings, the Whitcomb Store (#17), the Wilkins-Wilds House (#18), the District No. 1 Schoolhouse (#20), and the Davis-Titus House (#35), were remodeled, sometimes completely, as in the cases of the Schoolhouse and the Davis-Titus House, after their moves, so that their present architectural significance postdates the moves from their original locations.)

In comparing the architectural significance of Hancock Village to that of other early villages, we should note the preference shown by Samuel Chamberlain, the well known architectural photographer. Chamberlain chose Hancock as the New Hampshire village for his book SIX NEW ENGLAND VILLAGES. He admitted that his preference was a personal one, and that other villages could have replaced any of his six choices.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 12 Hancock Village Historic District

However, the fact that such an authority chose to rank Hancock with Litchfield, Connecticut; Little Compton, Rhode Island; Old Bennington, Vermont; Old Deerfield, Massachusetts; and Wiscasset, Maine does give us an idea of the high quality of the village.

But, for our purposes, we will limit our comparison to Hillsborough County. In the one comprehensive architectural survey available for the state, the guidebook NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHITECTURE, Bryant Tolles chose six early villages as the finest in Hillsborough County, Hancock, Hollis, Amherst, Wilton Center, Temple, and Francestown. To these six villages, one could add two more major villages, New Ipswich and Mont Vernon (although the latter does not rank with Hancock Village in architectural interest). The list could be further expanded to include some seven smaller villages (Antrim Center, Hillsborough Center, Deering, High Bridge (in New Ipswich), Mason, Lyndeboro Center, and Litchfield). But, these smaller villages, although notable for the quality of their buildings, are actually hamlets, some having only a half dozen buildings. The seven smaller villages do not have the number or variety of fine buildings found in the major villages. A true comparison would place Hancock among its peers, the seven (or eight) finest and best preserved early major villages in the county. It would be difficult and, to a large extent, unrewarding to attempt a ranking of these major villages, as they do differ in character and architectural resources. It is clear, however, that Hancock Village must be considered one of the architectural treasures of Hillsborough County and the state of New Hampshire.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Hancock Village Historic District

General Sources

- "Annals of the Town" (manuscript, Hancock Historical Society, Hancock, N.H.)
- Samuel Chamberlain SIX NEW ENGLAND VILLAGES (New York, N.Y., 1948)
- Orland Eaton "History of Hancock" in D.H. Hurd, ed. HISTORY OF HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE (Philadelphia, Pa., 1885)
- Dorothy Grim ,untitled notes (manuscript, David Ruell, Ashland, N.H.)
- Dorothy Grim HANCOCK WALKING TOUR (Hancock, N.H., 1984)
- Hancock History Committee HANCOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE 1779-1954, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN (Peterborough, N.H., 1954)
- Hancock History Committee THE SECOND HUNDRED YEARS OF HANCOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE (Canaan, N.H., 1979)
- William W. Hayward THE HISTORY OF HANCOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE 1764-1889 (Lowell, Mass., 1889)
- Thomas B. Rhines "Summary of Hancock Town Meeting Actions Pertaining to Streets and Roads" (manuscript, Hancock Historical Society, Hancock, N.H.)
- Eleanor Scott, untitled notes (manuscript, Frederic and Virginia Gleason, Hancock, N.H.)
- Bryant F. Tolles, Jr. NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHITECTURE, AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE (Hanover, N.H., 1979)
- Town History Committee A PRELUDE TO HANCOCK'S SECOND HUNDRED YEARS (1976)
- Town of Hancock HANCOCK HISTORIC DISTRICT ORDINANCE (Hancock, N.H., 1975)
- Nancy West "Historical Statistics in Memory" (manuscript, Hancock Historical Society, Hancock, N.H.)
- Photographic Collection, Hancock Historical Society, Hancock, N.H.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2 Hancock Village Historic District

correspondence, Edward Burtt to David Ruell

correspondence, Edward Burtt and Gloria Neary to David Ruell

correspondence, Dorothy Grim to David Ruell

correspondence, Gloria Neary to David Ruell

interview, Dorothy Grim by David Ruell, February 25, 1987

interview, Thomas B. Manning by David Ruell, February 25, 1987

Maps

J. Chace Jr. MAP OF HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE (Boston, 1858)

Arthur W. Dudley "Plan of Hancock, N.H. Made for the Hancock Water Works 1906" (manuscript, Hancock Town Offices, Hancock, N.H.)

Arthur W. Dudley "Plan of Hancock, N.H. Made for the Hancock Water Works 1907" (manuscript, Hancock Town Offices, Hancock, N.H.)

D.H. Hurd & Co. TOWN AND CITY ATLAS OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
(Boston, 1892)

"A Plan of the Town of Hancock", dated May 30, 1806, in "New Hampshire Town Plans", volume 2, item 123 (manuscript, New Hampshire State Records and Archives Center, Concord, N.H.)

Sources on Individual Properties

#1 interview, Ray and Helen Pierce, by David Ruell, February 6, 1987

#2 interview, Ray and Helen Pierce, by David Ruell, February 6, 1987

interview, Frederic Gleason, by David Ruell, May 19, 1987

interview, Robert L. Fish, by Gloria Neary, April 15, 1987

#3 interview, Fred and Ruth Ceres, by David Ruell, May 11, 1987

#4 interview, Paul Hughes, by David Ruell, February 3, 1987

#5 interview, Thomas B. Manning, by David Ruell, April 20, 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3 Hancock Village Historic District

- #6 interview, Agnes Lawrence, by David Ruell, April 27,1987
interview, Frederic Gleason, by David Ruell, May 19,1987
Frank F. Fowle "The Matthews Cottage" (manuscript, Hancock Historical Society, Hancock, N.H.)
Bonnie Brown, untitled sketch of the building, dated 1936 (collection, Agnes Lawrence, Hancock,N.H.)
- #7 interview, Kenneth and Anne Kepner, by David Ruell, February 3,1987
interview, Thomas B. and Marion Manning,by David Ruell,February 25,1987
interview, Edward Burtt, by David Ruell, April 10,1987
Peterboro Transcript August 18,1890
- #8 interview, Dorothy Grim, by David Ruell, February 25, 1987
interview, Frederic Gleason, by David Ruell, May 19, 1987
undated photograph of the house (collection, Dorothy and Walter Grim, Hancock, N.H.)
- #11 interview, Thomas B. and Marion Manning, by David Ruell, February 25, 1987
- #12 interview, Thomas B. and Marion Manning, by David Ruell, February 25, 1987
Peterboro Transcript May 6,1888
- #13 interview, Thomas B. and Marion Manning, by David Ruell, February 25, 1987
- #14 interview, Frederic Gleason, by David Ruell, May 19,1987
- #15 interview, Owen Davies, by David Ruell, February 18, 1987
interview, Janice Davies, by David Ruell, February 19,1987
- #16 interview, John and Lillian Wilbur, by David Ruell, February 10,1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 4 Hancock Village Historic District

- #16 Charles B. Pearson "A Historical Sketch of the Colonel David Low Homestead in Hancock Village, Hancock, N.H." (manuscript, Hancock Historical Society, Hancock, N.H.)
- #17 interview, Elva Hughes, by David Ruell, May 11, 1987
Peterboro Transcript May 18, 1894
undated photograph of the building (collection, Elva Hughes, Hancock, N.H.)
J.C. Tuttle, untitled view of John Hancock Inn and neighboring buildings, dated 1867 (collection, John Hancock Inn, Hancock, N.H.)
- #18 interview, John and Lillian Wilbur, by David Ruell, February 10, 1987
interview, Kenneth and Frances Tripp, by David Ruell, February 10, 1987
- #19 Ernest W. Bowditch "Hancock Common, Hancock, N.H., February 1895" two plans of same title showing existing conditions and proposed changes (manuscript, Hancock Town Offices, Hancock, N.H.)
"Report of Committee on Common" in ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE TOWN OFFICERS OF HANCOCK, N.H. FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEB. 15, 1896 (Peterboro, N.H., 1896)
- #21 interview, Gloria Neary, by David Ruell, April 10, 1987
- #23 "Records, First Congregational Society in Hancock, 1819-1852" (manuscript, First Congregational Church of Hancock, Hancock, N.H.)
interview, Edward Burt, by David Ruell, April 10, 1987
Peter Benes "The Templeton 'Run' and the Pomfret 'Cluster': Patterns of Diffusion in Rural New England Meetinghouse Architecture 1647-1822" Old-Time New England (January-June, 1978) Vol. LXVIII Nos. 3-4, pp. 1-21
Edmund W. Sinnott MEETINGHOUSE & CHURCH IN EARLY NEW ENGLAND (New York, N.Y., 1963)
- #23A correspondence, Bess Bradley to Gloria Neary

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 5

Hancock Village Historic District

-
- #23A "Report of the Committee on Common" in ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE TOWN OFFICERS OF HANCOCK, N.H. FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEB. 15, 1896 (Peterboro, N.H., 1896)
- interview, Edward Burtt, by David Ruell, April 10, 1987
- #25 interview, Frederic Gleason, by David Ruell, May 19, 1987
- #26 interview, Joan Watson, by David Ruell, February 18, 1987
- interview, Thomas B. and Marion Manning, by David Ruell, February 25, 1987
- Charles B. Pearson "A Historical Sketch of the Colonel David Low Homestead in Hancock Village, Hancock, N.H." (manuscript, Hancock Historical Society, Hancock, N.H.)
- "Sheldon House" (manuscript, Hancock Historical Society, Hancock N.H.)
- #27 interview, Joan Watson, by David ruell, February 18, 1987
- Charles B. Pearson "A Historical Sketch of the Colonel David Low Homestead in Hancock Village, Hancock, N.H." (manuscript, Hancock Historical Society, Hancock, N.H.)
- #28 interview, Glynn Wells, by David Ruell, February 25, 1987
- interview, Patricia Wells, by David Ruell, March 2, 1987
- interview, Frederic Gleason, by David Ruell, May 19, 1987
- interview, Thomas B. and Marion Manning, by David Ruell, February 25, 1987
- J.C. Tuttle, untitled view of the building, dated 1867 (collection, John Hancock Inn, Hancock, N.H.)
- photographs of the building (collection, John Hancock Inn, Hancock, N.H.)
- #29 interview, Robert L. Fish, by Gloria Neary, April 15, 1987
- #30 interview, Kenneth Moller, by David Ruell, May 19, 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 6 Hancock Village Historic District

- #30 interview, Frederic Gleason, by David Ruell, May 19, 1987
- #31 ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE TOWN OFFICERS OF HANCOCK, N.H. FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1883 (Peterboro, N.H., 1883)
- ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE TOWN OFFICERS OF HANCOCK, N.H. FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1930 (Peterborough, N.H., 1930)
- #32 interview, Dorothy Grim, by David Ruell, April 10, 1987
- Agreement between John and Henry Whitcomb and Jacob Ames, dated December 18, 1812 (manuscript, N.H. Historical Society, Concord, N.H.)
- Agreement between John and Henry Whitcomb and Zadok Chapmen, dated March 9, 1813 (manuscript, N.H. Historical Society, Concord, N.H.)
- Agreement between John and Henry Whitcomb and Josiah Abbott, dated November 12, 1813 (manuscript, N.H. Historical Society, Concord, N.H.)
- James A. Wood NEW HAMPSHIRE HOMES (Concord, N.H., 1895)
- Christine Ferry "Gemini" HOUSE BEAUTIFUL (April 1933) pp.155-157, 171
- #33 interview, Gertrude Wilkinson, by David Ruell, February 10, 1987
- Frank Fuller Fowle "The Robbe House" (manuscript, Hancock Historical Society, Hancock, N.H.)
- #34 interview, Robert Mason, by David Ruell, February 19, 1987
- Frank Fuller Fowle "Fuller Homestead Situated in Hancock Village, N.H." (manuscript, Hancock Historical Society, Hancock, N.H.)
- #35 interviews, Frederic Gleason, by David Ruell, February 3 and May 19, 1987
- #36 "The Historical Building" (manuscript, Hancock Historical Society, Hancock, N.H.)
- HANCOCK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, HANCOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE (Hancock, N.H., no date)
- #37 "The Historical Building" (manuscript, Hancock Historical Society, Hancock, N.H.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 7 Hancock Village Historic District

#38 interview, Harry Codman, by David Ruell, May 11, 1987

#39 interviews, Carl and Linda Blicher, by David Ruell, February 18
and April 6, 1987

#41 interview, Thomas Murphy, by David Ruell, April 20, 1987

interview, Thomas B. Manning, by David Ruell, February 25, 1987

#42 interview, Robert McKinley, by David Ruell, April 16, 1987

#43 interview, Janet Quinn, by David Ruell, February 10, 1987

#44 interview, Janet Quinn, by David Ruell, February 10, 1987

"Hancock Town Records, Vol. 1, 1779-1807" (manuscript, Hancock Town
Offices, Hancock, N.H.)

George W. Goodhue "Rev. Reed Paige Homestead", dated 1913 (manuscript,
Hancock Historical Society, Hancock, N.H.)

#45 interview, Janet Quinn, by David Ruell, February 10, 1987

#47 interview, Ruth Byam, by David Ruell, February 6, 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 1

Hancock Village Historic District

boundary proceeds westerly along the south boundary of the Pierces (#1 and #2), then south along the east boundary of Marie Ceres (#3) and then west on the south boundaries of Ceres and Paul and Mary Hughes (#4), then north on Hughes' west boundary to the southeast corner of the Kenneth Craggin and Betty Sweeney lot (#5). The District boundary then runs west on the south boundary of the Craggin and Sweeney lot, the Kenneth and Anne Kepner lot (#7) and the Michael and Lesley Cass lot (#11), then southerly on the easterly boundaries of the Thomas Manning lot (#12), then west on Manning's south boundary and north on Manning's west boundary to the southeast corner of Ernest and Nancy Adams' property (#13), then west on the Adamses' south boundary to Hosley Road. The District boundary then proceeds west on the north curb of Hosley Road to a point directly opposite the northeast corner of the Elva Hughes lot (#17), then directly across Hosley Road to said corner of the Hughes lot, then south on the southeasterly boundary of the Hughes lot, and west on the southwest boundaries of the Hughes lot and the John and Lillian Wilbur lot (#18) to Sand Hill Road. The District boundary then proceeds directly across Sand Hill Road, then south on the west curb of Sand Hill Road to the southeast corner of that portion of the Common on which the Schoolhouse (#20) stands, then westerly on the southerly and southwesterly boundaries of the Common to Old Dublin Road, then northeast on the south curb of Old Dublin Road to a point directly opposite the intersection of the Common boundary with the north curb of Old Dublin Road, then directly across Old Dublin Road to that point of intersection. The District boundary then runs westerly on the south boundary of that part of the Common containing the cemetery (#21), then northerly on the west boundary of the Common (and the cemetery) to Stoddard Road. The District boundary proceeds east on the south curb of Stoddard Road to a point directly opposite the west corner of the northerly portion of the Common (that portion north of Stoddard Road), then directly across Stoddard Road to that west corner, and then easterly on the northerly boundary of the Common to Cemetery Road. The District boundary then proceeds directly across Cemetery Road to the boundary of the Abbassi and Mesrobian lot (#26), then north on the west boundary of the Abbassi and Mesrobian lot, then east on the north boundaries of the Abbassi and Mesrobian property (#26 and #27) and the Glynn and Patricia Wells lot (#28), then south on the east boundary of the Wells lot to a point directly opposite the northwest corner of the Mollers Inc. lot (#30). The District boundary then proceeds on an arbitrary line directly across the right-of-way owned by Robert Fish and Edna Fisher (#29) to the northwest corner of the Mollers Inc. lot, then east on the north boundary of the Mollers Inc. lot and the Hancock Town Library lot (#31) to the property of Thomas and Cynthia Pond (#32), then north on the Ponds' west boundary, east on the Ponds' north boundary, and south on the Ponds'

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 2 Hancock Village Historic District

east boundary to the northwest corner of the Harold and Irene Moore lot (#33), then east on the Moores' north boundary and south on the Moores' east boundary to the northwest corner of the Robert and Martha Mason lot (#34), then east on the north boundary of the Mason lot to School Street. The District boundary then proceeds directly across School Street to the northwest corner of the Frederic and Virginia Gleason lot (#35), then east on the Gleasons' north boundary and south along the Gleasons' east boundary to the northwest corner of the Hancock Historical Society lot (#36), then east on the Historical Society's north boundary to the southwest corner of Fred Witte and Dorothy Geiser lot (#37), then north on the west boundary of the Witte and Geiser lot, then west on the south boundary of the Harry Codman lot (#38), then northerly on the western boundaries of the Codman lot and the Carl Blicher lot (#38) to the southeast corner of an eighteen foot wide strip of land which connects the main portion of the Blicher lot to School Street. The District boundary then proceeds north on an arbitrary line directly across the Blicher property to the northeast corner of the said eighteen foot wide strip, then continues north on the Blicher lot's west boundary and east on Blicher's north boundary to the southwest corner of the Aubrey and Marjorie Gould lot (#40), then north on the Gould lot's west boundary and east on the Gould lot's north boundary to Bennington Road. The District boundary then proceeds directly across Bennington Road to the northwest corner of the Thomas, William and Evelyn Murphy lot (#41), then east on the northerly boundaries of the Murphy lot and the Richard and Janet Quinn lot (#43, #44, and #45), then south on the Quinn property's east boundary and west on the Quinns' south boundary to the northeast corner of the George and Ruth Byam lot (#47). The District boundary then runs south on the Byam lot's east boundary to Norway Hill Road, then west on the north curb of Norway Hill Road to the southwest corner of the Byam lot, and then proceeds due southwest across the roads to the west curb of Forest Road, and then south on the west curb of Forest Road to the point of beginning.

The District boundary has been drawn to include the historic core of Hancock Village, the village's historic buildings and the Common. The only noncontributing properties are a few modern or modernized buildings (typically outbuildings of historic buildings) and a portion of a modern right of way, that are mixed in with the historic buildings and sites. The buildings and sites included are all visually related and found on adjoining properties. The District boundary follows property boundaries, save for two arbitrary lines drawn across properties #29 and #39 to eliminate parts of right of ways of no historic or architectural value. The District is bounded by modern and modernized buildings, fields and woods, and Norway Pond.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 3

Hancock Village Historic District

The District properties are all found on Hancock Property Maps U4 and U9. The individual property numbers are as follows:

- #1 map U4, lot 62
- #2 map U4, lot 63
- #3 map U4, lot 64
- #4 map U4, lot 65
- #5 map U4, lot 66
- #6 map U4, lot 67
- #7 map U4, lot 68
- #8 map U4, lot 69
- #9 map U4, lot 70
- #10 map U4, lot 71
- #11 map U4, lot 72
- #12 map U4, lot 75
- #13 map U4, lot 76
- #14 map U4, lot 77
- #15 map U4, lot 78
- #16 map U4, lot 79
- #17 map U4, lot 82
- #18 map U4, lot 83
- #19 (and #20, #21, #22, #23) map U9, lots 4, 11, 17, and 18, and unnumbered areas of the Common
- #24 map U9, lot 11A
- #25 map U9, lot 14
- #26 map U9, lot 15
- #27 map U9, lot 16
- #28 map U4, lot 1
- #29 no number assigned
- #30 map U4, lot 7
- #31 map U4, lots 8 and 8A
- #32 map U4, lot 9
- #33 map U4, lot 10
- #34 map U4, lot 11
- #35 map U4, lot 25
- #36 map U4, lot 26
- #37 map U4, lot 27
- #38 map U4, lot 28
- #39 map U4, lot 29
- #40 map U4, lot 30
- #41 map U4, lot 32
- #42 map U4, lot 33
- #43, #44 and #45 map U4, lot 34
- #46 no number assigned
- #47 map U4, lot 35

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

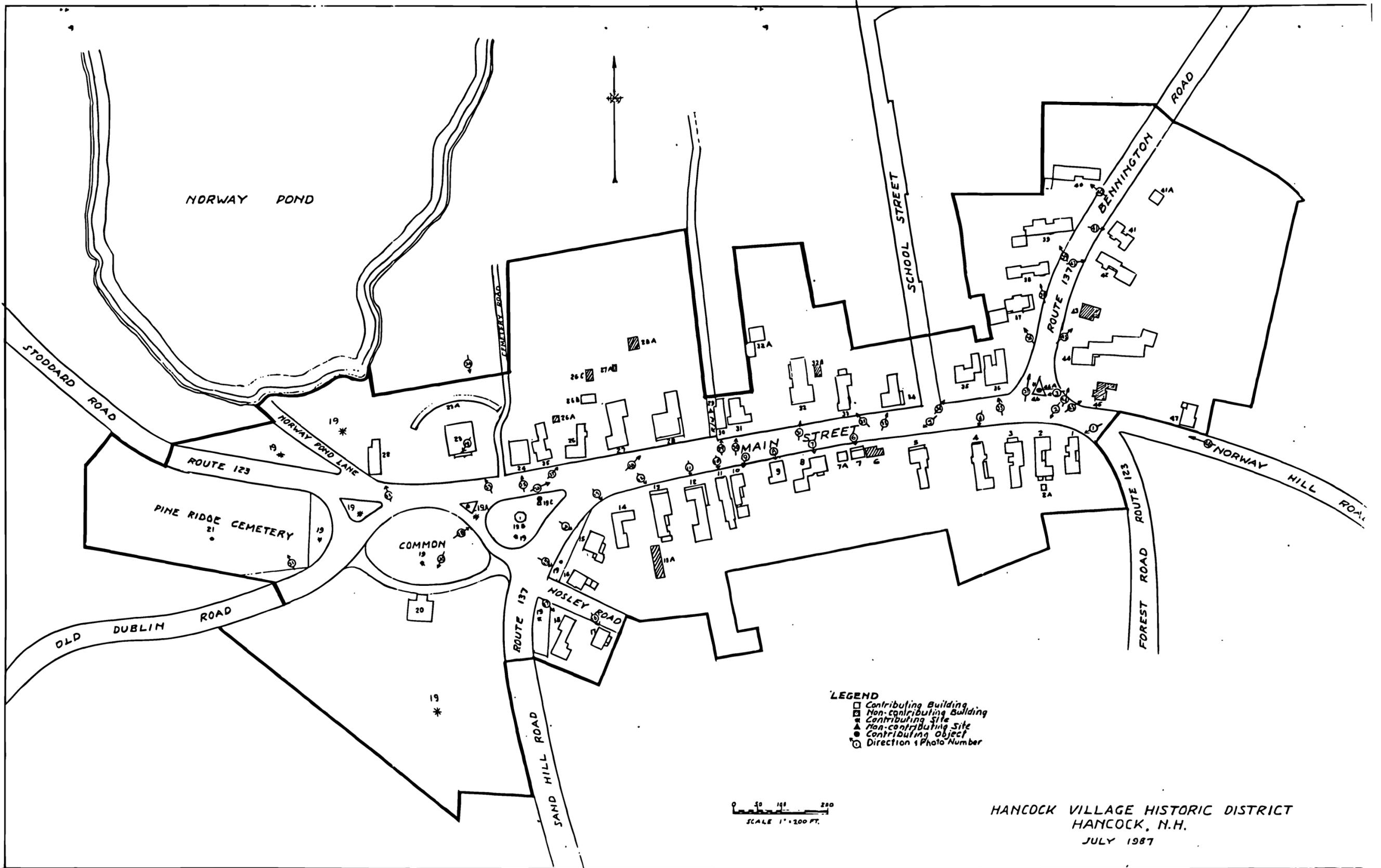
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 4

HANCOCK VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

This certifies that the appearance has not changed since these photographs were taken.



LEGEND
 □ Contributing Building
 ▨ Non-contributing Building
 □* Contributing Site
 □△ Non-contributing Site
 ● Contributing Object
 ⊙ Direction & Photo Number

0 50 100 200
 SCALE 1" = 200 FT.

HANCOCK VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 HANCOCK, N.H.
 JULY 1987